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Thursday, February 23, 1961
Phalguna 4, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

(Vol. L contains Nos. 1 - 10)

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COLUMNS

No. 8.—*Thursday, February* 23, 1961/*Phalguna* 4, 1882 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 251. 263, 252 to 259, and 268 1525—60
Short notice Question No. 1 . . . . . 1560—'3
Written Answers to Questions —
Starred Questions Nos. 260 to 262, 264 to 267 and 269 to 280 1563—75
Unstarred Questions Nos. 416 to 470 . 1575—1611
Re : Motion for Adjournment . . . 1611—14
Papers laid on the Table 1614-15
Petition *re*. Construction of a rail-road bridge . 1615
Motion on Address by the President . . . 1615—1706
Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) , 1960-61 1707—36
Daily Digest . . . . . 1737—42

No. 9—*Friday, February*, 24, 1961/*Phalguna* 5, 1882 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 281 to 289, 291, 292, 294 and 296 1743—79
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 290, 293, 295 and 297 to 317 1780—97
Unstarred Questions Nos. 471 to 544 . 1797—1846
Papers laid on the Table . . . 18 17
Public Accounts Committee—
Thirty-third Report 1847
Estimates Committee—
Hundred and Seven:h Report . . . 1847
Business of the House 1848
Re. Arrest of a Member 1848-49
Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1960-61 . . 1850—1933
Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of section* 2) *by Shri C.K. Bhattacharya*—
Introduced 1933
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of sections* 107, 129, 144 *and insertion of new section* 131*A*) *by Shri Tangamani* . . . . 1934—54
Motion to consider—Negatived . . . . . 1934—54
Arrest of Member 1954
Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of section* 23) *by Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi* 1954-74
Motion to consider . . . . . 1954—60
Amendment for circulation—*Adopted* . . . . . 1960—74
Abolition of Supply of Labour through Contractors Bill (*by Shri Aurobindo Ghosal*)
Motion to consider . . . . . 1974—76
Daily Digest . . 1977—82

No. 10—*Monday, February*, 27 1961/*Phalguna* 8, 1882 (*Saka*)

Obituary Reference 1983-8
Daily Digest 1985-86

N.B.—The sign +marked above a name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 23, 1961 Phalguna 4, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Questions. Shri Bhadauria—absent.

Shri S. N. Mishra: If you agree, Sir, we can take up Question No. 263 also along with 251.

Landless Labourers

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*251. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any definite decision has been taken to improve the economic conditions of landless labourers in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the allocation made for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The measures proposed to be taken in the interest of landless labourers during the Third Plan have been mentioned in paragraphs 107 and 108 (Page 96 and 97) of the Draft Outline. The Planning Commission has decided to set up a 'Central Advisory Committee on Agricultural Labour' with a view to taking comprehensive view of the problems of landless workers and of measures needed in their interest.

(b) The question as to whether any special amount should be provided to supplement the various schemes proposed in the State Plans is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

Landless Labourers

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*263. **Shri V. Eacharan:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to State:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up advisory board to help ameliorate the conditions of the landless agricultural labourers;

(b) if so, what will be the nature of functions and representations to the landless agricultural labourers to this Committee; and

(c) what are the other means recommended by the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission proposes to set up shortly a Central Advisory Committee on Agricultural Labour for advising on resettlement schemes for landless workers suggesting measures required in their interest and reviewing progress.

(c) The object of the report of the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee is to present the results of the enquiry and not to offer recommendations for action.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know what is the percentage anticipated to be allotted in the overall scheme of the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri S. N. Mishra: We cannot indicate any definite percentage. The schemes are dispersed over so many items. The hon. Member would agree that they relate to a gamut of measures which will have a bearing on the lives of agricultural workers and so it would be difficult to add them up and give any percentage.

Shri Goray: In view of the fact that land ceilings have been brought about in almost all the States, may I know how much of land is likely to be released for settling of this landless labour?

Shri S. N. Mishra: On the basis of an estimate which has been recently made available to a Committee of the Land Reform Panel, about seven million acres have been distributed to various categories of persons. But we have yet to make a firm estimate. It would not be fair to the House to give an estimate at this stage.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether these boards will be formed in the Centre alone or also in the States?

Shri S. N. Mishra: At the moment the idea is to have it here at the Centre.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी ने भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों को इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा है कि उनके राज्यों में जो कुछ भी बंजर जमीन हैं या जो भूमि की उच्चतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के बाद उनको मिलेंगी या इसी प्रकार की दूसरी जमीनें हैं और कुछ जमीने भूदान में भी मिली हैं, इन सब जमीनों के बारे में वे पूरी योजना बनायें और ये जमीनें सहकारी समितियां स्थापित करके उन को दे दें ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य ने बिल्कुल हम लोगों के मन की बात कही है। हम इसी उद्देश्य से काम कर रहे हैं।

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या सरकार के पास इस प्रकार के कोई अंक हैं जिससे मालूम हो कि कितनी जमीन उसके पास बांटने के लिये है ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : अभी हम लोग अंदाजा लगा रहे हैं। मने एक पूर्व प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में ऐसा कहा था कि अभी अच्छी तरह से इसके बारे में हम आंकड़े एकत्र नहीं कर पाये हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : माननीय उपमंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि अभी हमारे पास कोई आंकड़ा नहीं आया है। तीसरा प्लान जो है, वह फाइनेलाइज होने जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने पता लगाया है कि सीलिंग के बाद कितनी जमीन आपको मिलेगी। सीलिंग के फलस्वरूप जो जमीन आपको मिलेगी उसके अलावा कितनी बंजर जमीन है जिसको तोड़ा जा सकता है ? विनोबा जी के भूदान यज्ञ के फलस्वरूप कितनी जमीन मिली है और जो भूदान में जमीन मिली है, उसका अभी तक बटवारा नहीं हो पाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह सब करने के लिये आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ताकि जो लैंडलैस आदमी हैं, जो भूमिहीन हैं, उन्हें जमीन मिल सके ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : विनोबा जी के भूदान के जरिये एक मिलियन यानी दस लाख एकड़ जमीन अभी तक वितरित की गई है। जहां तक दूसरी बातों का सम्बन्ध है मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई ज्यादा वक्त लगने वाला नहीं है, कुछ महीनों के अन्दर ही हम लोग कुछ न कुछ हिसाब लगा लेंगे। अभी भी हमारे पास कुछ अंक हैं यदि वे कच्चे अंक हम सदन के सामने रखें तो यह सदन के प्रति न्याय नहीं होगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, तीसरा प्लान फाइनेलाइज होने जा रहा है

और मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हमारे पास अंक नहीं हैं, हिसाब मालूम नहीं है। जो कच्चे अंक आपके पास हैं, उन्हीं को तो कम से कम बता दीजिये।

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning Shri Nanda: May I say a few words, Sir? What land might become available as a result of the imposition of ceilings, it is not possible to say at this stage, because in some States legislation has not been completed. Where legislation has been completed, surveys have to be made in terms of decisions taken. Therefore, how can we know the figure in respect of a matter where the various steps have not been taken or completed yet?

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : दूसरे प्लान में और पहले प्लान में भूमिहीनों को आधिक फायदा ब्लाक डिवेलेपमेंटों से नहीं हुआ है। में जानना चाहता हूं कि आगे आप क्या कदम उठायेंगे जिस से ब्लाक डिवेलेपमेंट के जरिये भूमिहीनों को अधिक फायदा हो सके और उन को जमीन मिल सके ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : कई तरह की बातें हमने रूपरेखा में बताई हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य इसकी तरफ देखेंगे तो उनको पता चलेगा कि पहले तो गांवों में जो हमारे आदमी रहते हैं खास तौर पर ऐसे लोग जो भूमिहीन हैं के श्रम का पूरे तौर पर उपयोग हो हम इस की कोशिश करेंगे। इससे अर्द्ध-बेकारी की समस्या बहुत कुछ हल होगी। उसी तरह भूमिहीनों को घर बनाने के लियें जगह मिले, उनके बीच जमीन वितरित की जाए, उनके लिये मिनिमम बेजिज निर्धारित की जाए, इस तरह की बहुत सारी बातें हमने दर्शाई हैं।

Shri S. A. Mehdi: People who have received Bhoodan land are finding it difficult to get them transferred in their name. Are the Government taking any steps to see that legislation is passed in such a way that transfers are done properly.

Shri S. N. Mishra: I think these matters are taken care of by the State Governments through legislation. If their legislations are proving ineffective they would take steps to amend them.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: How can I allow thirty Members to put questions and go on like this? I have already spent ten minutes on this question. Shall I spend away the whole hour?

An Hon. Member: Sometimes there are important questions...

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members know how to get time. The Labour Ministry's demands will come up for discussion. They can take it up then. How can Question Hour be utilised for a single question to discuss matters of policy and various other details?

Next question.

Externment of Diplomats

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*252. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Assar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Koratkar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have externed three diplomats from India recently; and

(b) if so, the reason for the same?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Information was received that certain confidential papers were passed on by some of our junior personnel, clerks, etc. to some junior personnel of some foreign Missions

here. The Heads of the Missions concerned were informed of this, and the persons involved were thereafter withdrawn.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: Do we know the countries to which these people belonged?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There is more than one country involved. I would prefer not to mention them. It only creates certain embarrassments if we mention countries in this manner, in this form. So I would prefer not to mention. But, as I said, there is more than one country.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it a fact that there are some people of particularly anti-democratic countries working in some government institutions like the Central Statistical Laboratory and so forth?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what the hon. Member is referring to. No laboratory or statistical institute is concerned in this matter.

Shri Assar: May I know whether any other diplomats are also involved in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: Besides the three

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite understand. It is not correct to call all these persons 'diplomats', to begin with. Junior personnel are not diplomats: sometimes they are, sometimes they are not.

There were more than three, but the others had left long ago; they were not here. These were the only persons here.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the involvement in this espionage by these Embassy personnel who have left this country has been brought to the notice of the respective countries from where they had come, or whether any legal proceedings are undertaken against these people; if so, the nature of the same?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Is the hon. Member referring to the Indians involved or the foreigners involved?

Shri Hem Barua: I am asking about the foreigners, whether this has been brought to the notice of the countries that they used to represent; and, at the same time, about our people whether any legal proceedings are undertaken.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They were withdrawn because it was brought to the notice of the heads of the missions concerned; it is because of that they were withdrawn from here, those who were left. As for the others, for the present they have been detained under the Detention Act. I cannot say what further steps may be taken against them, because the matter has to be considered what is desirable. Anyhow, they are detained.

Shri Nath Pai: Will the Prime Minister tell us what was the nature of the documents and the information that was supposed to be passed on by the junior personnel? If it touched upon such vital matters as defence and security, why were not appropriate measures taken against these men, since this constitutes espionage; and, secondly, while we appreciate the embarrassment caused, rather than the names of the countries being given in the papers, will the Prime Minister think about the desirability of giving the names of the countries so that there is not a shadow of suspicion about all countries?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The papers concerned had nothing to do with defence, first of all, so far as I can remember; I do not think so. They had hardly much to do with India: I mean, they were reports received by us from other countries. They had something to do with other countries about which we had received reports. That was typed paper. They are confidential, because most of the papers are now called confidential; in that

sense they were. But it was not, if I may say so, spying on what is happening in India but what reports we receive about other countries—that type of document. I do not think it would be desirable; in the course of the past few years on several occasions and in the case of several foreign missions we have had to take this action, that is to say, draw the attention of the head of the mission to some reports that we had received, and normally that head of mission has removed him, the person has been taken away.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know how many foreigners were asked to leave the country and especially whether it is a fact that when the Manager of the Bank of China at Calcutta was asked to leave the country he defied the order?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite know. The hon. Member has branched off to a new direction.

Mr. Speaker: The question is about diplomats.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Besides diplomats.

Shri Joachim Alva: Are there any general instructions or rules of guidance for lower employees and their wives in regard to contacts through Embassies, social contacts or any kind of contacts?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There have been some rather general rules and we are making them stricter now.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Prime Minister just now said that there is more than one country involved in this. May I know whether the personnel belonged to those countries, or at least to that country with whom we have got our broder dispute on the northern border?

Mr. Speaker: He is not willing to give that information. In another form the hon. Member wants to know it.

Shri Vajpayee: In some of the newspaper reports the name of Soviet Russia has been mentioned in this connection. May I know if the hon. the Prime Minister is in a position to contradict this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Prime Minister is not in a position to deal with this matter in this particular way suggested by the hon. Member.

Fertilizer Plant sponsored by F.A.O.

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*253. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** **Shri V. P. Nayar:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food and Agriculture Organisation and E.C.A.F.E. recently approached the Government of India in connection with their proposed scheme for setting up a large fertilizer plant under the joint ownership of South East Asia and Middle-East countries;

(b) if so, full facts about this matter; and

(c) Government of India's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Export of Iron Ore

*254. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inadequate port and rail transport facilities are proving limitation and hinderance in substantial increase in export of iron ore; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to better these limitations and smoothen the path for increased export of iron ore?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Export of iron ore has increased from 10 lakh tons in 1954 to about 30 lakh tons in 1960. Steps are however, being taken to develop further the rail and port capacities in order to increase exports considerably.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : जब से स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने इस काम को अपने हाथ में लिया है, उस से कब्ल जब यह काम प्राइवेट सेक्टर के हाथों में था, और जब वे उस की तिजारत करते थे, तो उन की एक शर्त हुआ करती थी कि आला किस्म के आइरन ओर के साथ अदना किस्म का आइरन ओर भी लेना चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अब भी ऐसा होता है, और अगर होता है तो किस हद तक ?

[جب سے اسٹیٹ ٹریڈنگ کارپوریشن نے اس کام کو اپنے ہاتھ میں لیا ہے اس سے قبل جب یہ کام پرائویٹ سیکٹر کے ہاتھ میں تھا - اور جب وہ اس کی تجارت کرتے تھے - تو ان کی ایک شرط ہوا کرتی تھی کہ اعلیٰ قسم کے آئرن اور کے ساتھ ادنیٰ قسم کا آئرن بھی لینا چاہیئے - میں میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا اب بھی ایسا ہوتا ہے - اور اگر ہوتا ہے تو کس حد تک -]

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : जापान और दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ हमारी यह कोशिश रहती है कि वे हाई ग्रेड आइरन ओर के साथ मीडियम और लो ग्रेड आइरन ओर भी लें ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मेरा मतलब यह है कि अब तक हम ने कितना आइरन ओर आला स्किस्म का बाहर के मुल्कों को भेजा है और उस के साथ क्या निस्बत है अदना किस्म के आइरन ओर की । यहां कोशिश का सवाल नहीं है, वह तो हो रही है, लेकिन आप की कोशिश किस हद तक कामयाब हुई है ?

[میرا مطلب یہ ہے کہ اب تک ہم نے کتنا ون اور اعلیٰ قسم کا باھر کے ملکوں کو بھیجا ہے اور اس کے ساتھ کیا نسبت ہے ادنیٰ قسم کے آئرن اور کی یہاں کوشش کا سوال نہیں ہے - وہ تو ہو رہی ہے - لیکن آپ کی کوشش کس حد تک کامیاب ہوئی ہے -]

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : अगर माननीय सदस्य सही आंकड़े चाहें तो वे दूसरा सवाल पूछें । यह सवाल मूवमेंट से ताल्लुक रखने वाला है । दूसरे आंकड़े इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं हैं ।

Shri Mohammed Imam: Is it not a fact that some countries in Europe like Rumania, Czechoslavakia and Italy were willing to place orders for high grade iron ore provided more facilities are created on the west coast—port and rail facilities? What action has Government taken in this respect?

Shri Satish Chandra: That matter has been constantly under the consideration of the Planning Commission, our Ministry, the Railway Ministry the Transport Ministry—all those concerned with it. The development of Mangalore port and the Hasan-Mangalore railway project have been under consideration. But, we have not yet arrived at a final decision.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Is it not necessary that these facilities should be provided as early as possible if we want to export iron ore and sell it to countries in Europe?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Yes; we feel the importance of it and we consider it absolutely necessary that some port on the west coast should be developed as a major port. It all depends upon the resources. If the resources are available, we will certainly take it up. The develop-

ment of Mangalore port as a major port has bee ngiven, especially, a high priority in our Third Five Year Plan.

डा० गोविन्द दास : यह जो लोहे का पत्थर बाहर जाता है यह किस-किस राज्य से बाहर जाता है और सबसे अधिक कहां से जाता है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : यह सब से ज्यादा उरीसा से और दक्खिन में मैसूर से जाता है। और विशाखापतनम, बम्बई और मद्रास के पोर्ट इसके लिए इस्तेमाल होते हैं।

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether it is a fact that in 1960 large amounts of iron ore could not be lifted because of the lack of port facilities? If so, what was the target to be exported in 1960 and how much of it had been lifted and how much remains in the ports?

Shri Satish Chandra: I said just now that about 3 million tons have been exported in 1960. Our target from July 1960 to June 1961 is 3·5 million tons; and we hope to achieve it.

Shri Achar: May I know whether it is a fact that Rumania ever offered to purchase something like 2 million tons of ore whereas the Government entered into a contract to supply only one million tons or so because of want of port facilities in the west coast?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The figures given by the hon. Member are not correct. We had a long discussion with the Rumanian Minister and we have come to an agreement with which the Rumanian Minister is fully satisfied.

Shri Achar: The point is whether it is true that they were prepared to purchase a larger quantity whereas the Government agreed only to a lower figure.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Every country asks for a larger quantity. But, we have to deal with a number of countries. It is not only Rumania which wants iron ore from us; there are a number of other countries with whom we may have to negotiate very soon.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that transport of iron ore by rail and road from some of the iron ore mines in Orissa will be easier and nearer if the Haldia port is developed? If so, what steps are being taken to expedite the development of the Haldia port?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That matter is also under consideration and the Transport Ministry has taken up the question of building up the Haldia port.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: In view of what the hon. Minister just now stated that Orissa is one of the largest exporters of iron ore to foreign countries, what port facilities are being developed in Paradip to help Orissa to export this ore at a cheap rate?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: About Paradip some preliminary investigations were made. And, Japan was somewhat interested in the development of that port. I am informed that the Chief Minister of Orissa has had some direct contacts in that regard. But, those proposals failed and the Japanese have now given us credit to develop the Vizag port. Under these circumstances, resources not being available, it is not possible to develop the Paradip port.

राज्य व्यापार निगम

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*२५५. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री जं० ब० सिं० बिष्ट :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री ८ दिसम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७८४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम (स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन) के कार्यकलाप, रीति, और नीति में जिन सुधारों की रूप रेखा सरकार ने तैयार की है, उसकी मोटी-मोटी बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) निगम की कार्यकुशलता को बढ़ाने के लिये उसकी स्थापना और संगठन में क्या परिवर्तन किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र से व्यापक सहयोग प्राप्त करने की दिशा में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है; और

(घ) निगम की स्थापना और उसकी सदस्य संख्या में गैर-सरकारी प्रतिनिधित्व को बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या की जाने वाली है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) राज्य व्यापार निगम के कार्य-संचालन में कोई मूलभूत सुधार लागू करने का फिलहाल कोई भी प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है । राज्य व्यापार निगम को सौंपे जाने वाले कार्यों को बताने वाले प्रस्ताव को जारी करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार ध्यान दे रही है ।

(ख) और (घ). प्राक्कलन समिति ने निगम के निदेशक बोर्ड के बारे में कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं । ये सिफारिशें विचाराधीन

(ग) निगम ने एक उप-समिति बनाई है जिस में नकली रेशम, हथकरघे की चीजें तथा खनिज जैसी महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुओं के व्यापारियों के प्रतिनिधि रखे गय हैं । आवश्यकता पड़ने पर यथा समय अन्य वस्तुओं के लिये भी ऐसी ही समितियां बना दी जायेंगी ।

I shall read that in English also.

(a) Government have at present no proposal under consideration to introduce any radical reform in the working of the State Trading Corporation. The question of issuing a resolution outlining the functions to be entrusted to the State Trading Corporation is engaging Government's attention.

(b) and (d). The Estimates Committee made certain recommendations in respect of the Board of Directors of the Corporation. These are under consideration.

(c) The Corporation has set up sub-Committees, having representatives of trade, in respect of important commodities like art silk yarn, handlooms and ores. Such committees will be set up in respect of other commodities also, if and when necessary.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : कुछ दिन पूर्व समाचार पत्रों में इस आशय का समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की शाखाओं में बहुत से काम एक साथ होने के कारण काम नियमितता से और दक्षतापूर्वक नहीं हो पाता, और यह भी समाचार निकला था कि मंत्रालय उनमें सुधार के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह समाचार निराधार है और अगर नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री कानूनगो : ऐसा कोई समाचार हमारी नजर में नहीं आया लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने जवाब में कहा है, एस्टीमेट कमेटी की सिफारिश पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि क्या स्टेट टेडिंग कारपोरेशन में बहुत सा काम एक साथ होने के कारण काम जल्दी नहीं हो पाता और बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है ? क्या इसको सुधारने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है, और कर रही है तो कब तक विचार कर सकेगी ?

श्री कानूनगो : विचार तो किया जाता है क्योंकि काम बढ़ने लगा है और काम कैसे जल्दी हो इस पर विचार किया जाता है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने पूछा था कि कब तक विचार हो जाएगा क्योंकि इतने दिनों से सरकार विचार कर रही है पर अभी तक इस दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है और प्रश्न का उत्तर भी गोल मोल दिया जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कब तक इस पर विचार हो जाएगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : माननीय सदस्य की सूचना ठीक नहीं है । यह कहना कि बहुत ज्यादा देरी होती है गलत है । आपने देखा कि एस० टी० सी० का काम बराबर बढ़ता जाता है, एक्सपोर्ट का भी और इम्पोर्ट का भी, और उन्होंने उस काम को बड़ी योग्यता से किया है । जिस चीज का एक्सपोर्ट हाथ में लिया उसका एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाया है, सिवा एक आइटम को छोड़कर पहले जहां हम एक दो चीजों का इम्पोर्ट करते थे अब अनेकों चीजों का इम्पोर्ट करने लगे हैं और उनका देश में ठीक ठीक बटवारा कर रहे हैं । अब सवाल यह है कि एस० टी० सी० को और ज्यादा मजबूत किस तरह से कर सकते हैं । यह तो हर संगठन के बारे में हमें हमेशा विचार करना पड़ता है कि उसको कैस ज्यादा मजबूत करें, तो वह बात तो हमारे विचाराधीन है और उसके बारे में हम प्रयत्न करेंगे ।

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it not a fact that most of the import and export of the State Trading Corporation is being done by the private sector acting as agent? If so, what steps are being taken to see that in future the State Trading Corporation directly imports and exports and the services of the private organisations are not utilised?

Shri Kanungo: The hon. Member's information is not correct. All the exports is done by the State Trading Corporation directly. In the matter of imports, the State Trading Corporation imports directly, but distribution, from its very nature, has got to be done through internal organisations.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Minister just now stated that a few more committees would be appointed. May I know the commodities for which they will be appointed?

Shri Kanungo: We have not decided upon that; it depends upon the volume of trade in the particular commodity.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the STC is authorised to appoint agencies to deal with a part or whole of a licence that it gets from the Government? If so, is it not like giving a fresh lease of life to the middlemen by the backdoor?

Shri Kanungo: Evidently, the hon. Member is referring to certain items like the motor tyres. In these matters the STC does not intend to go into the trade permanently. Due to shortage of things in these lines, it has been directed by the Government to take them up. It arranges the disposal of the materials which it imports through the normal trade channels which are existing.

Shri J. B. S. Bist: I would like to refer to part (d) of the question. Are the Government considering the question of taking up one of the non-officials on this board? Are they considering this point?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, Sir; not at present.

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी माननीय मंत्री ने कहा कि हमारे यहां पर आयात जो पहले कम चीजों का होता था वह भी बढ़ाया गया है। सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि हमारी वैदेशिक मुद्राओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस देश में आयात कम से कम किया जाय तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या उस नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन हुआ है

और क्या आयात बढ़ाने का भी कोई कोई इरादा है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी नहीं उस नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है लेकिन माननीय सदस्य अगर विकास और डेवलपमेंट की तरफ ध्यान दें तो देखेंगे कि अलग-अलग चीजों में डेवलपमेंट होता जा रहा है। इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ती जा रही हैं। उन चीजों के वास्ते जरूरी मशीनरी और दूसरी चीजें इस देश में नहीं मिलती और इसीलिए एक नई इंडस्ट्रीज को चलाने के लिये हमें कुछ चीजों को अधिक इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है और इसलिए हमारा इम्पोर्ट बढ़ता है।

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the export of the manganese ore has been affected due to the dual agencies of STC and private parties and if so whether the STC will get a monopoly for manganese ore just as there is monopoly for STC in respect of iron ore?

Shri Kanungo: The export of manganese ore from India is affected by the position of the world market where the demand for manganese has dropped down considerably.

Shri Basappa: May I know if the targets has been fulfilled?

Shri Kanungo: They have not been fulfilled not only by the STC but also by the others. It is due to reasons beyond our control because it is the condition of the world demand: it has dropped off and at present there is no intention of taking over the monopoly of manganese ore export by the STC.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: As there is enough production of sugar in the country and there is great scope for export of sugar, will the STC take up this export?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: This is being actively considered by the Food and Agriculture Ministry. If once they decide and want the STC to take up this work, it will certainly do so.

Shri Joachim Alva: Why is it that the STC has got such a large number of officers who are retired and also people who are not connected with trade and commerce? We do not give chance to a large number of young men who have been trained in business administration abroad and they are without employment.

Shri Kanungo: This matter will come up for discussion in the House because there is a motion for discussion of the report of the STC. But I may say straightaway that the ratio of retired officers employed by the STC is very small compared to the total personnel employed.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह बतलाया कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि इम्पोर्ट के मामले में आयात के बदरगाहों के बहुत से माल का कसाइनमेंट गायब हो गया उदाहरण के लिए न्यूजप्रिंट के कई कंसाइनमेंटस गायब हो गये और उनका पता नहीं चल सका। इसमें कहां तक तथ्य है ?

श्री कानूनगो : बिलकुल गलत बात है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जांच करेंगे तो सही निकलेगा।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : अभी माननीय मंत्री ने बतलाया कि उसमें रिटायर्ड अर्थात अवकाश प्राप्त अधिकारी लिए गए हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन अवकाश प्राप्त अधिकारी आपकी इस स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन में रक्खे गये हैं और वे किन पदों पर हैं ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : असल में यह ज्यादातर सवाल अगर अवकाश प्राप्त अधिकारियों का है तो वह डाइरैक्टर्स के बारे में है जो कि हमारे फुल टाइम डाइरैक्टर्स-इस सम्बन्ध में हम काफी काफी परिवर्तन करने वाले हैं क्योंकि बोर्ड आफ डाइरैक्टर्स में इस समय अगर कायदे से देखा जाय तो एक है और बारीकी से देखा जाय तो दो डाइरैक्टर्स हैं। उनमें से एक अवकाश प्राप्त अधिकारी है जो कि डाइरैक्टर्स हैं वे जाने वाले हैं। उनका समय समाप्त होने वाला है।

Export of Handloom Cloth to U.S.A.

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*256. **Shri Osman Ali Khan:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Achar:
Shri Tangamani:

* Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1959 and 1960 handloom cloth exported from South India to America was found to be of an inferior quality to what was contracted for;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as a result thereof American importers cancelled their orders and that about 16 lakhs yards of a variety of cloth called "Bleeding-Madras" is lying unsold with manufacturers; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to regain the lost market in America and to dispose of the accumulated stock?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

As a result of the participation of the Handloom Export Organisation in the Chicago Trade Fair in 1959 a variety of handloom fabric popularly known as "Bleeding-Madras" created considerable interest in U.S.A. The Handloom Export Organisation received orders from the American Importers for considerable quantities of this variety and in turn commissioned a number of weaver's co-operative societies and master weavers, to produce the required quantities. At this stage some of the American importers who wanted to take advantage of the interest in the U.S.A. came over to India and placed orders direct with individual weavers. Even cloth in loom-state was purchased. As a result of this indiscriminate purchase prices shot up in the hope that there will be considerable demand for this variety. The Handloom Export Organisation could not secure cloth against orders placed by it and was consequently not in a position to fulfil the contracts with American importers at the prices contracted for. Meanwhile, there was a glut in the American market and some of the importers who had placed orders with the HEO took advantage of the delay in fulfilling the contract for cancelling of their orders. A large quantity of cloth manufactured for the American market was, therefore, left behind and it is estimated to be of the order of about 16 lakh yards.

No complaint has been received regarding the quality of the fabrics exported by the Handloom Export Organisation. In regard to other consignments also that were purchased by the American importers directly or through their agents, there was no complaint in regard to quality.

The question of giving assistance to the weavers co-operative societies and other master weavers to liquidate accumulated stocks with them is under the active consideration of the Government.

The Handloom Export Organisation is making every effort to restore the prestige of Handloom fabrics in the U.S.A. by a regulated export of

standard and selective fabrics to suit the tastes of consumers in U.S.A.

Shri Osman Ali Khan: In the statement it is mentioned that there has been no complaint regarding the quality of the cloth "bleeding Madras". In view of this may I know if the Government would consider the request of the State Government of Madras for the outright purchase of this cloth in order to relieve the distress of the weavers.

Shri Kanungo: As I have said in my reply, the matter is receiving the consideration of the Government. But regarding this particular material, I may mention that the demand for this material has vanished.

Shri Raghunath Singh: From the statement, it is clear that the name of the cloth is 'bleeding Madras'. Why is this name?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Because the bloth bleeds.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know the quantity of accumulated stock so far cleared and the stock position at present?

Shri Kanungo: I have said in the statement that it is estimated to be of the order of 16 lakh yards.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: The last para in the statement reads:

> "The Handloom export organisation is making every effort to restore the prestige of handloom fabrics in the U.S.A.".

That is an indication that the Indian handloom fabrics have lost their prestige in U.S.A. I want to know whether samples were collected by American importers when they ordered for certain varieties of bloth and if so whether the fabric supplied was in conformity with the samples or not?

Shri Kanungo: Because of violent price fluctuations the contracts could not be fulfilled. There was no question of quality of the cloth. The connotation of the word 'prestige' here is that the confidence in the handloom cloth trade materials had been affected.

Shri Achar: May I know whether the price level is very uncertain and the American importers are not willing to import on account of this fact? Some handloom owners sell at cheap rates and the others hold up the stock and sell at higher rates. On account of the uncertain nature of prices, the American market is affected and now there is no demand.

Shri Kanungo: As I have said in the statement, the position has been affected more by irresponsible American importers. Of course some of the exporters have also been irresponsible. But the fact remains that this particular pattern was developed by the handloom export organisation of the S.T.C. and the demand for that material has been reduced because the fashion has changed.

Shri Tangamani: Three months ago, in reply to a similar question, the hon. Minister also stated that there were 16 lakh yards of this 'bleeding Madras' still in stock and they were proposing to take steps for clearing the stock. The manufacturers' organisations in respect of this 'bleeding Madras' have also made representations and certain proposals. I would like to know now definitely whether the Government have got any proposal at all either for export through the handloom export organisation or otherwise for clearing the stock, or whether we are not going to encourage this kind of design which was accepted by the handloom export organisation set up by the State Trading Corporation, and also whether they are going to kill this 'bleeding Madras' variety designed by that body?

Shri Kanungo: The matter is not concerned with the handloom export

organisation alone. There have been, as I said, a large number of speculative exporters who have done something for which they ought to be responsible. Government felt at one time and still feel that they cannot aid persons who have been irresponsible in their trading activities, but in view of the fact that there has been a representation by the Madras Government about the hardship caused to a large number of persons, Government is now considering how to give relief even to persons who have been irresponsible.

U. N. Secretariat

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*257. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** **Shri Kodiyan:** **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any changes are being brought about in the U.N. Secretariat in the light of the suggestions made at the last U.N. meeting; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of reorganisation?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Some suggestions for bringing about changes in the U.N. Secretariat have been made but, so far as the Government of India are aware, no decisions have been taken to implement any changes.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the nature of the suggestions which we made in this respect for broadening the United Nations Secretariat, and may I also know whether we have pursued them any further?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): One of these suggestions is well known: the one that was made on behalf of the Soviet Union, that there should be three Secretaries-General instead of one. The others are in regard to Assistant Secretaries-General, that is, under one Secretary-General, there should be one, two or three or more—whatever it may be—Assistant Secretaries-General. The others, I suppose relate to the lower staff.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question is whether we made any suggestions and whether we have pursued those suggestions and if so, with what result.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We made no formal suggestions but informally, I did suggest, when I was in the United Nations, that there might be Assistant Secretaries-General or Deputy Secretaries General. The argument was that to split up the office of the Secretary-General into several, say, three, would make it rather ineffective. But the criticism often made of the United Nations' functioning had some substance in it, because it has to reflect the United Nations as it is—the world as it is—and if it does not reflect it, difficulties arise. Therefore, how far it was possible for this to be done, by having Assistant Secretaries-General or Deputies, and at the same time, not coming in the way of the effective functioning of the office through one head—these were the lines of argument.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know if there was any respone about the representation of the Asian countries for the increase of the Asian personnel in the staff of the UNO?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Response from whom?

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Response from the Secretary-General about any representations for increase in the personnel.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I want to know response from whom?

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: From the Secretary-General about the employment of more Asian personnel in the subordinate staff of the UNO.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The subordinate staff is not exceedingly important. Probably there are quite a good few people in the subordinate staff; that is distinct from superior staff.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether the Government intend to submit a specific proposal, in the next meeting of the General Assembly, in this connection?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir.

Shri Nath Pai: In view of the general criticism that the superior grade cadres of the United Nations' staff come only from certain number of nations, may we know whether anything has been done regarding our own, and what is the present number of Indian nationals who are employed in the superior grade?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Obviously I cannot give the figures here. Taking it as a whole, the representation of India in the UN has made fairly good progress in the last few years, right at the top, of course; there are, I believe, one or two Indians in the superior grades too. But we have no great cause for complaint at present moment merely in regard to appointments. But of course, there are so many other things apart from appointments; a man may be in an important position and yet not able, let us say, to influence the policy.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that a change in the U.N. Secretariat involves a revision of the United Nations Charter, may I know whether.....

Mr. Speaker: Why should he assume anything? Let him put a question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that India has made a suggestion to the effect that a committee of the four big powers be appointed to study how best the U.N. Charter can be revised in order to accommodate a change in the Secretariat?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am speaking subject to correction. I do not know. I am not aware of India having suggested the appointment of such a committee. Of course, somebody might have suggested it in the course of speeches there, but I cannot guarantee. But the main point is, we have often pointed out that a revision of the Charter should not be undertaken till a suitable atmosphere for that is created. It cannot be revised in a basically cold war atmosphere, people pulling in different directions. It may crack up the whole thing. Not that we are against it, and we feel a revision has to be made—but we have seldom supported an immediate revision, because instead of revising, it may be lead to worse results. Therefore, the suggestion I made about the Assistant Secretaries-General etc., requires no revision of the Charter. It can be done even within the Charter. In fact, at the beginning of the United Nations there were such Deputy-Secretaries-General.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know at what level the reorganisation of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations staff will be considered? Will it be considered by the whole Assembly or by the Security Council?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Could he repeat the question? He asked, "at what level". What does the hon. Member mean?

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know whether it is considered by the whole Assembly or by the Security Council. He was referring to the increase in staff and so on.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Neither. I mean to say, it is considered in the sense that in the speeches of the General Assembly—it is referred to. It may be considered by some of the specialised committees of the Assemly.

It is not the function of the Security Council to do this.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know what is the legal effect of the withdrawal of the recognition, by the Soviet bloc, of the Secretary-General? The Soviet bloc has withdrawn its recognition of the Secretary-General.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is rather difficult for me to answer about the legal effect, but practically, it may well have a somewhat crippling effect.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that there is growing support for the suggestion that the United Nations Secretariat should reflect the different correlations of the forces in the world, may I know whether this matter needs to be discussed again at tht next U.N. meeting which is scheduled to take place in one or two months' time?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is asking for my opinion—if something is deserving of attention or deserving of discussion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Does it continue on the agenda? Will it be taken up in the next session?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has never been on the agenda. It is not a question of continuing; it has not been on the agenda. It has been referred to in some speeches but the question is not on the agenda.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the process through which this question of reorganisation of the U.N. will have to be examined and how it could be brought about? Will the Secretary-General's agreement be enough? What is the process which will have to be gone through before any reorganisation is brought about?

Mr. Speaker: He has just said there may be a committee.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If it involves an amendment of the Charter, it is a very basic issue. Only the General Assembly through complicated processes can do it, after a specialised committee has done with it. But if it is something within the Charter, that may be important or unimportant. If it is important, it is bound to come before specialised committees and may be the General Assembly also.

Shri Naldurgkar: Has the hon. Prime Minister had any talk or discussion what Lord Attlee as regards the reorganisation of the U.N.- If so, may I know the nature of the suggestions made therein?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as I know, it has nothing to do with this question.

U.N. Conciliation Commission in Congo

*258. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that President Kasavubu had expressed his opposition to the inclusion of India's representation in the U.N. Conciliation Commission;

(b) if so, the grounds thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). President Kasavubu seemed to have had doubts about the inclusion of certain countries in the so-called Conciliation Commission, presumably, on the ground that they had voted in the General Assembly against the seating of his delegation in the United Nations. However, as is known the 11-member Commission assembled in Leopoldville early in January this year and was received by President Kasavubu. India is represented on the Commission, but of the original fifteen members four, namely, Morocco, UAR, Guinea and Mali declined to participate.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this opposition to the inclusion of India in the Commission by President Kasavubu may be interpreted as an attempt on the part of the President to effect the defeat of the United Nations in the Congo, so that he may be in a position to secure bilateral aid from friendly western countries?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid my mind is not active enough to understand these complicated questions.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a simple question. Can the opposition on the part of President Kasavubu to the inclusion of India in the Commission be interpreted like that or not? That is my question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Is it for this House to have interpretations, suggestions, provocations, etc.?

Shri Hem Barua: What are the specific reasons adduced by President Kasavubu for opposing the inclusion of India in the Commission? Has India become so unpopular in the Congo?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there is any particular complaint against India which made it not possible for them to accept India as a member of the Commission?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are plenty of complaints against the administration of the Congo and some so-called authorities and India has taken a great deal of part in pointing out those complaints and proposes to go on doing so.

Rural Manpower

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*259. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pilot projects had been accepted by the Planning Commission to be introduced in community development blocks, in order to utilise rural manpower; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects and their locations?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement giving details of 34 pilots projects which have been accepted so far is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 68.]

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is the total amount allotted for these pilot projects?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The proposal is to allot Rs. 2 lakhs for each of these projects. This year we have allotted Rs. 25,000 each.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the consideration for the choice of these projects and places?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The State Governments have recommended them. The main consideration is to find out the areas where there are a large number of unskilled and semi-skilled workers and where there is scope for agricultural and allied programmes.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In regard to Kerala, in the statement it is said: "and other allied constructional activities". May I know whether any proposals from the Kerala Government have been receivd about these allid constructional activities.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The programmes are in regard to soil erosion, soil conservation, agriculture, irrigation and construction also. But mostly they are agricultural production programmes.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether it is the intention of the Government to cover the entire community development blocks with these projects during the third Five Year Plan?

Shri L. N. Mishra: These are the 34 pilot projects which have been so far accepted. If the results are encouraging, we will try to do so.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know the total number of agricultural labourers to be employed in these pilot projects?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The pilot projects have just been sanctioned and we will have a survey of the unemployed people who will get employment as soon as we start the schemes.

Shri Punnoose: The projects in Kerala are being mentioned in the statement. May I know the amount of man-power that these projects would involve?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have just sanctioned them and the pilot project schemes will start working shortly. Then alone we will be able to know the number of people who will get employment.

Shri Assar: Will small industries be introduced in these projects?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It has no industrial bias; it is mainly agricultural bias.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: According to the statement, there are certain States where the details had not been worked out. May I know by what time these details will be worked out?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The decision to have pilot projects was taken only a few months ago. Many States have finalised the schemes and some States are working them out.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Question No. 268 about Congo is a very important one. It may be taken up because there are only 4 more minutes in the Question Hour.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Prime Minister prepared to answer it?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I am prepared to answer any question.

Congo

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*268. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Sampath:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the U.N. Secretary-General to send an Indian battalion of combat troops to the Congo; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered that request?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Government received a request from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in a message dated 21st January, 1961, asking India to provide a battalion of troops in addition to the specialised units already serving in the Congo. In reply the Secretary-General has been informed that should the Security Council decide on effective action including immediate and strong measures, we would be prepared to send the troops asked for.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would not like to give any answer in a conflicting situation—it might not be quite correct—and that is what is happening internally in the Congo. It changes from time to time, There is nothing more I know than what has appeared in the press—which may or may not be wholly reliable.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that many of the African nations have withdrawn their troops at an early stage, may I know whether any prior consultations with the so-called Casablanca powers will be made, formally or informally, by the Prime Minister before we finally decide upon sending our troops?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Consultations with whom?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: With the Casablanca powers who have withdrawn their forces in Congo.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think we will formally consult other powers. We are often in touch with them, both in the United Nation with their representations and sometimes directly, and we tell them our policies and know theirs. But we have no present intention of consulting them about this particular matter, if and when it arises.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Would the Prime Minister at least get the reactions of UAR and Congo before sending troops to Congo?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say. But the House will remember that the resolution passed by the Security Council was sponsored by UAR.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether after the passage of the three-power resolution, the Government of India consider it feasible to accept the request of the Secretary-General?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I should not like to give a definite answer at this stage, because I should like to see what developments take place. But it is true that the new decision of the Security Council has removed one barrier to our sending them and there is a possibility of our taking action, *i.e.*, acceding to the request of the Secretary-General in regard to the sending of troops now.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether any further clarification of the matter will be sought from the Secretary General for arriving at this decision or the Government will consider it on its own?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes—clarifications by the steps taken, clarifications by events and perhaps also direct clarification.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether a similar request has been made to the other nations of the world to send troops by the U.N.?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have an idea that it has been made to a number of countries in Asia and Africa. Certainly one country, the Federation of Malaya, has acceded to it and sent some troops.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Recently the hon. Prime Minister welcomed the decision of the U.N. in regard to its proposal regarding the the Congo. But may I know what is the latest position? I am asking this because reports are appearing in the Press that Maj. Gen. Mobutu is preparing for a civil war or rather a war against the U.N. in the Congo. What is the latest position?

An Hon. Member: Not Maj Gen. Mobutu, but Mr. Tshombe.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Implementation of Recommendations of Sugar Wage Board

1. Shri K. N. Pande: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of delay in implementation of the recommendations of the Sugar Wage Board by Government and also seeing that the sugar season is coming to a close the workers of the sugar

industry are thinking to go on strike; and

(b) if so, the steps the Ministry is contemplating to take to avert such a situation?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). We are aware of the anxiety on the part of the workers for early implementation of the recommendations made by the Sugar Wage Board.

Government's resolution accepting the recommendations and appealing to the employers to implement the same is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 69].

Shri K. N. Pande: May I know whether the Ministry is thinking of creating a tripartite implementation machinery at the Centre as well as at the State level to meet the disputes arising out of the implementation of the recommendation?

Shri Abid Ali: This particular item will be attended to by the State Governments and certainly whatever is necessary in this behalf will be done by them.

Shri K. N. Pande: As the season is short, does the Ministry think of fixing any time-limit for implementation of the recommendations?

Shri Abid Ali: It should be implemented immediately.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether Government will implement the other wage board recommendation on cement industry?

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whecement industry the information was given some time back and substantial progress has been made in that direction.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know the number of workers to be benefited by the Wage Board decision and the amount to be paid to them?

Shri Abid Ali: It would be difficult to give the amount. It may be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 15 to 16. As per the interim recommendation the workers have got Rs. 3 due to them. The number of employees in these factories would be about 1,90,000.

Shri S. L. Saksena: May I know what time the Government hope it will be implemented?

Shri Abid Ali: As I said, we expect that it will be implemented speedily.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Before the season is over?

Shri Abid Ali: I said "speedily."

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know whether Government have received a joint recommendation from HMS, AITUC and UTUC from reconsideration of the decision of the Sugar Wage Board and, if so, what is the view of the Government?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I have received some kind of communication. I am going to meet my friends immediately after the Question Hour.

Shri Abid Ali: Not from HMS.

Shri Nanda: It is from Shri Saksena himself. But I may inform the hon. Members that there is no prospect of making any change in the agreed recommendations of the Board.

Shri Muhammed Elias: Now that they have appointed a Bonus Commission, are Government in a position to reconsider the question of bonus of sugar workers?

Shri Nanda: Well, if there is any change desired in the method recommended by the board in respect of bonus, that can also be brought about by agreement.

Shri Tangamani: Will the hon. Minister also discuss the question of extending the implementation of the

Wage Board award to farm labour attached to the sugar factories where the company itself has got huge farms extending over several thousand acres?

Shri Nanda: That matter was deliberately excluded from the purview of the board. But it is a separate matter which can be dealt with on different lines.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether any time will be indicated in the various zones, especially in the south, by which the recommendations are to be implemented by sugar factories like the Arooran Sugar Mills in Madras?

Shri Nanda: My colleague has already pointed out that we want them to be immediately carried out.

Shri K. N. Pande: May I know according to the recommendation of the board regarding payment of wages it is left to the discretion of the parties to accept or reject it?

Shri Abid Ali: Part (b) of paragraph 3 of the paper placed on the Table will explain this.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Foreign Exchange for Dalai Lama

*260. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Punnoose:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has been approached by the Dalai Lama for release of foreign exchange to send some of his men abroad, especially to the United States of America; and

(b) if so, whether Government have released any amount since the said Lama came to India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Yes Sir A total of Rs. 60,000 foreign exchange was released in the last two years on four different occasions, including for the Dalai Lama's mother to proceed to Europe for medical treatment.

Fertilizer Plants

*261. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has approved the setting up of fertilizer plants in private sector with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, how many such schemes have been approved;

(c) who are the Indian entrepreneurs and who are the foreign collaborators; and

(d) what are the terms of the collaboration in each case?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have approved of the idea of setting up of fertilizer plants in the private sector with foreign collaboration.

(b) No scheme have been approved so far but a few of them are under consideration. It is expected that an early decision will be taken in regard to them.

(c) and (d). It would be advisable not to disclose the information asked for in (c) and (d) till they have received the final approval of Government.

Aluminium Plant in Orissa

*262. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of another aluminium plant in Orissa;

(b) whether licences have been issued for the same; and

(c) what would be the capacity of this proposed new plant?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Government of India have received an application for grant of a licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for the setting up of a 20,000 tons aluminium smelter, with fabrication facilities for about 16,000 tons, in Kalahandi District (Orissa). The application has been rejected on account of non availability of adequate supplies of bauxite and power at the site.

Indian Embassy in France

*264. **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some officials in our Embassy in France have been charged with embezzlement; and

(b) if so, the amount involved and the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes; an officer of the Embassy has been charged with misappropriation of public funds.

(b) The amount involved is approximately 11,700 New Francs, (nearly Rs. 11,300). The officer concerned was transferred to headquarters and suspended immediately on arrival. Disciplinary proceedings have been instituted against the officer and are in progress.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

*265. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1726 on the 13th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken final decision in regard to enhancement of Statutory rate under Employees' State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Watch Factory at Bangalore

*266. **Shri Rami Reddy:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for the setting up of a watch factory at Bangalore have been finalised;

(b) when the construction of the factory is expected to be started and when it is expected to be commissioned;

(c) what is the cost and capacity of the project;

(d) what will be the price of a watch to be manufactured there; and

(e) what are the terms and conditions of the Indo-Japanese agreement in this respect?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The factory will be set up by the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. The construction of buildings will be commenced shortly; the factory is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1961. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 250 lakhs. The capacity will be 240,000 watches per annum on single shift or 360,000 on multiple shifts. The price of watches could be worked out after production begins.

(e) The agreement entered into by the Government of India with M|s. Citizen Watch Co., Tokyo for the manufacture of watches was laid on the Table of the House on the 28th April, 1960.

S.E.A.T.O. Education Conference

*267. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been invited to attend the Education Conference organised by SEATO which is being held in Karachi in the month of January and February, 1961; and

(b) if so, whether the invitation **has** been accepted?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). No formal invitation was received but on being approached informally the Government of India stated that they were unable to arrange for participation in the Conference by eminent Indian academicians.

Sericulture Industry

*269. **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to improve the quality and quantity of sericulture; and

(b) if so, what are those steps?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India has constituted a Statutory Body namely the Central Silk Board to promote development of the Silk Industry in all its aspects. The Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore, an organisation under the administrative control of the Government of India. also is entrusted with the responsibility of conducting experiments to bring about improvement and economy in the different stages of Silk production. The lines on which these two Bodies endeavour to achieve their objects are as indicated broadly in the Statement. I am placing on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Central Silk Board

(i) It assists the State Governments in the formulation of schemes for the development of Sericulture and recommends financial assistance by the Central Government towards such schemes.

(ii) It co-ordinate the developments work in the States.

(iii) It undertakes schemes for training and development of special races of silkworms. The Central Silkworm Seed Station, Srinagar has been set up for the preservation of mother-stock of silkworm races. The All India Sericultural Training Institute, Mysore has been set up for imparting advanced training in Sericulture.

(iv) It regulates the import of raw silk and its distribution in order to stabilies the price of silk at an economic level and to make up to some extent the deficiency of raw silk in the Country.

(v) To consider from time to time the necessity of:—

(a) deputing officers abroad for higher training in sericulturally advanced countries Japan & China.

(b) securing supplies of improved strains in silkworm and mulberry.

(c) securing services of experts from abroad.

Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore (West Bengal)

It conducts experiments and research on development in various branches of the sericulture industry. In its sub-station at Kalimpong stock-lots of foreign and indigenous race are reared for acclimatisation.

Show Rooms Abroad

*270. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his suggestion to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries to depute its own trade representatives and open its show rooms in countries outside India made in course of his reported informal discussion with the members of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce at Kanpur has been formally put before the Federation by Government at any time; and

(b) what has been the response of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries to this suggestion?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) During the course of an informal discussion it has been suggested to the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries, New Delhi, to take a more direct part in the organisation of Exhibitions and Showrooms abroad and open their own branches of Export houses abroad.

(b) The response of the Federation to the suggestion has not been quite satisfactory so far. It is proposed to take up this matter again with them.

Non-ferrous Metals

*271. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 585 on 30th November, 1960 and state the steps Government propose to take to meet the shortage of non-ferrous metals?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The allocations made to small scale industrial units are being increased progressively inspite of the difficult foreign exchange situation. Imports of these metals from countries with whom India has rupee payment arrangements are also being arranged to meet the demands of the consuming industries.

Price Policy

*272. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:
Shri Supakar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of price policy is under continuous study of the Planning Commission;

(b) whether Government have arrived at any tentative results so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Various aspects of the problem of price policy, with reference particularly to developmental Planning, will be set forth in the final version of the Third Five Year Plan.

Jute Mills

*273. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working hours in jute mills have been further reduced;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) its effects on production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, The working hours have been reduced from 45 hours per week to 42½ per week with effect from the 30th January, 1961 but the percentage of sealed looms continues to remain at 12 per cent.

(b) To regulate production by adjusting the consumption of raw jute to the available supplies and to prevent large scale retrenchment of labour.

(c) There will be a slight reduction in production.

Manufacture of Marine Diesel Engines

*274. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2154 on the 21st December, 1960 and state at what stage is the question to establish a factory to manufacture marine diesel engines?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The project is being examined and technical and other details are being discussed with foreign collaborators who have shown interest.

Export of Sports Goods

*275. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for promotion of export of sports goods is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in connection therewith?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). A revised Export Promotion Scheme has already come into force from 1-1-1961. It provides that import licences will be given upto a prescribed limit for raw materials, packing materials, tools, spare parts and machinery which are not indigenously available, and also a few items like golf clubs, billiard accessories, certain types of binoculars etc.

Urban Immovable Properties

*276. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has advised States to assess the value of urban immovable properties and tax and properties; and

(b) if so, what are the concrete proposals in this direction?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission regards urban land and property as an important and growing source of revenue, but has not made any specific suggestions regarding levels of taxation or other aspects. These are matters for the consideration of State Governments.

New Jamehary Khas Colliery

*277. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of taking legal action against the management of New Jamehary Khas Colliery for not fully implementing the award regarding creche nurses has been considered; and

(b) whether it is a fact that arrangement for providing alternative jobs to the creche nurses has been finaliseed?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes; the management have since sent a reply to the show-cause notice, which is under consideration.

(b) Recently the Mines Creche Rules, 1959 have been amended making it obligatory to provide creches in every mine, where women workers are employed. Suitable instructions have also been issued to the officers of the enforcement machinery to take up with the employers concerned the question of re-employment of the retrenched creche staff.

Reclaimed Laid in Dandakaranya

*278. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that if the required number of displaced persons do not move within a specified period to Dandakaranya there is a danger of the reclaimed land reverting to jungle;

(b) if so, what arrangements have Government made to utilise the reclaimed land if displaced persons from West Bengal do not move to Dandakaranya; and

(c) if the displaced persons do not move from West Bengal in spite of issuing notices on them will the area be thrown open to landless peasants from other States?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) At the present moment there does not appear to be any likelihood of a situation of the nature arising.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Atom Bomb Explosion by France

*279. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a third Atom Bomb exploded by France; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India to France continuing its nuclear weapon experiments?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the Government of India have repeatedly declared in the past, they are entirely opposed to nuclear test explosions.

Fertilizer Plants in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan

*280. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Nathwani:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1929 on the 16th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have approved proposals to establish two fertilizer plants in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan in private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(d) the time by which the two plants will be established; and

(e) the sites finally selected for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Not yet.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) The proposals received are for the establishment of fertilizer factories at Vishakapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Hanumangarh in Rajasthan.

Coffee Plantations

416. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce** and **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coffee plantations and factories owned by foreign concerns in India;

(b) the number of coffee plantations owned by Indians;

(c) the conditions of service for the employees in both the concerns; and

(d) what is the average intake of Indians per year for officer class of service in these concerns?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 25.

(b) 47,823 estates.

(c) The coffee industry is in the private sector. As the sizes of units differ considerably, the conditions of employment vary to a great extent. Government have no information as to the actual conditions of service in different estates.

(b) The foreign owned/controlled companies, growing coffee exclusively or jointly with other plantation crops employed on salaries of Rs. 1000/- or more per mensum 16 Indians as on 1-1-1959 as against 12 Indian on 1-1-1958. Information in respect of subsequent period is being collected.

Annual Allotment of Copper to J. & K. State

417. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total quota of copper allotted to Jammu & Kashmir annually?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): 178 Mertic Tons of copper was allotted to Jammu and Kashmir during the year April 1960—March 1961.

Development of Sericulture in J & K

418. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the amount allotted to Jammu and Kashmir State during the Second Five Year Plan period so far for sericulture development?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A sum of Rs. 25,95,688 has so far been allotted to the Jammu and Kashmir State for development of Sericulture during the 2nd Five Year Plan period.

Village Housing Project Scheme in Punjab

419. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to Punjab State under Second Five Year Plan for Village Housing Project Scheme; and

(b) amount actually spent under the above scheme during the above period (District-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Out of a sum of Rs. 9.45 lakhs allotted to the Gov-

ernment of Punjab under the Village Housing Projects Scheme from the inception of the Scheme in October 1957 till 31st March, 1960, a total sum of Rs. 6.19 lakhs was drawn by them till that date. A further sum of Rs. 24·85 lakhs has been allocated to the State Government for the current financial year.

(b) A statement showing the amount actually spent by the Government of Punjab district-wise till 31st December 1960, is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 70].

Training in Business Management in Small Industries Service Institution in West Bengal

420. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were given training in business management in Small Industries Service Institution in West Bengal during the period from 1957 to 1960; and

(b) the expenditure involved therein?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 239 persons were given training in Business Management during the period from 1st January, 1957 to 31st December, 1960 in the Small Industries Service Institute, West Bengal.

(b) The staff of the Institute, besides giving training in Business Management, is also engaged on other work *viz.* training of Block Level Extension Officers (Industries) and Officers of State Governments and tendering advice to individual units on different aspects of Business Management etc. As such, no expenditure can be calculated exclusively for Business Management Training. In addition to this staff, guest speakers are also invited for training in Business Management and honoraria are paid to them. A sum of Rs. 630/- (Rupees six hundred and thirty only) was paid under this head to the guest speakers for giving lectures during 1957—60.

Khadi and Gramodyog Centres in Maharashtra

421. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the various steps taken to open Khadi and Gramodyog Centres in Maharashtra during the year 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the number of centres opened till December 1960 and the places where they are located?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A number of places were visited by representatives of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, and discussions held with the institutions concerned with a view to exploring the possibilities of setting up new Khadi Bhandars and Gramodyog Sales Depots in the Maharashtra State. As a result of these discussions, financial assistance has been sanctioned for opening 10 Bhandars and one Gramodyog Sales Depot.

(b) Since the funds for opening the new Bhandars and the Sales Depot were sanctioned only very recently, it is too early to furnish this information.

Distribution of Iron, Iron Sheets etc. in Manipur and Tripura

422. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quality of iron, iron sheets, copper and brass and their sheets distributed in Manipur and Tripura for industries during the year 1960-61 so far on the basis of quota; and

(b) the industries for which the said quota was allotted and the location thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

(a) and (b).

Name of the Admn.	Item	Quantity distributed by the Admn.	Industries for whom allotted
MANIPUR	Pig Iron	..	..
	Iron sheets	Nil.	Does not arise.
	Copper	Nil.	Does not arise.
	Brass and brass sheets, and copper sheets	*See* note below.	
TRIPURA	Pig Iron	..	..
	Iron sheets	45 tons	Smithy, ridgings and trunk manufacturing industries situated at Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Kamalpur, Udaipur, Belonia and Sadar Sub-Divisions of the Territory.
	Copper	Nil.	Does not arise
	Brass & brass sheets, and copper sheets.	*See* note below.	

Note.—There is no distribution control on brass and brass sheets, and the copper sheets, and the units requiring the same may obtain the same from the actual manufacturers in the usual course through normal trade channel.

Import of Hand-made Paper

423. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of hand-made paper imported in the country during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the quantity of such paper produced in our country during the above period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There has been no import of hand-made paper upto the the end of October 1960. Statistics in regard to the subsequent period are not available.

(b) Upto the end of December 1960, 14,07,767 lbs. of hand-made paper were produced by the various units assisted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Silk Industry in Maharashtra

424. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government for giving encouragement to the Silk Industry in Maharashtra; and

(b) the nature of steps taken in this direction during the last two years?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) At present there is no specific scheme from Maharashtra under consideration of the Government. A sum of Rs. 25,000|- for silk industry has however been provided in the 3rd Five Year Plan.

(b) During the last two years, 2 schemes, one for eri and the other for tassar silk were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,05,200. Experimental work has been taken up in Nasik Area for introduction of sericulture.

Large Scale Industries in Maharashtra

425. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of large scale industries that the Central Government have directly set up in Maharashtra during 1960; and

(b) the total amount of investments in these projects?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government of India have decided to set up a fertilizer factory in Trombay at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.35 crores and a Basic Chemicals and Intermediates plant near Panvel at an estimated cost of Rs. 11 to 12 crores. During 1960, civil construction work has commenced in the fertilizer project and the selection of the exact site for the Basic Chemicals plant is under consideration. Expansion of Hindustan Antibiotics, Pimpri was also undertaken.

Foreign Collaboration Agreements

426. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign collaboration agreements approved during the years 1958, 1959, and 1960; and

(b) how many have not been given approval for the same period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The total number of foreign collaboration agreement approved by this Ministry during 1958—60 and the total number not approved for the same period are as follows:—

	Number approved	Number not approved
1958	64	24
1959	154	17
1960	381	22

Tea Development in Punjab

427. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy or grants given by the Central Government or the Tea Board to the Punjab Government for the development of tea in the Punjab during the years 1959 and 1960;

(b) the amount of grant or loan given to the said Government for the setting up of tea factory in that State during the same period; and

(c) any other steps taken by the Tea Board to raise the quality of tea in that State?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). While no subsidy or loan or grant has so far been given for the development of the tea industry in Punjab, the Tea Board, as early as 1957, agreed to render financial assistance for the setting up of a Central Tea Factory in Kangra: The Government of Punjab were requested to draw up a detailed Scheme for the purpose. The Scheme is still awaited.

(c) A Pilot Scheme has been sanctioned by the Government for the grant of loans to marginal gardens for repairs, replacement and renovation of tea machinery. So far 11 applications for loans have been received by the Board from tea gardens in Kangra, out of which 1 has been withdrawn and 1 rejected. The remaining applicants have been asked to furnish more particulars which are awaited.

The Board has recently appointed a Field Advisory Officer for rendering technical advice to the small growers of Kangra and Mandi on improved methods of tea cultivation and manufacture of tea. This Officer is expected to take up duties in Kangra and Mandi shortly.

Import of Tyres

428. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tyres of various makes imported from different countries during the years 1955 to 1959; and

(b) the names of different firms of importers in Delhi importing tyres from abroad?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a). Country-wise import figures of rubber tyres are regularly published in the 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, (formerly known as "Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India" prior to January 1957) copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. Figures according to different makes are not available.

(b) The names of importers who are granted licenses are regularly published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Import and Export Trade Control" copies of which also are available in the Parliament Library.

Industries in Rajasthan

429. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted and advanced by the Central Government to the Rajasthan State during the Second Five Year Plan period so far for development of different industries in Rajasthan; and

(b) the names of these industries, their employment potential and the places of their location?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total amount allotted by the Central Government to the Rajasthan State during the Second Five Year Plan period for development of different small industries in Rajasthan is of the order of Rs. 728.20 lakhs.

(b) The industries developed are:

(a) Khadi (Traditional and Ambar).

(b) Village Industries

(c) Small Scale Industries (including Industrial Estates)

(d) Sericulture

(e) Handlooms

(f) Handicrafts

These rural industries are developed in various parts of the State and in determining the places of development the criteria of unemployment and under-employment have also been taken into consideration. Information on their employment potential and places of location is not readily available.

Aid under Middle Income and Low Income Group Housing Schemes in Rajasthan

430. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given year-wise to Rajasthan under the Middle and Low Income Group Housing Schemes during the Second Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) the number of houses constructed so far district-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 71].

(b) The district-wise break-up of the number of houses constructed in Rajasthan has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House on its receipt.

Propagation of Ambar Charkha in Punjab and Rajasthan

431. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given year-wise for porpagation of Ambar Charkha

in Rajasthan and Punjab States during the Second Five Year Plan period so far;

(b) the production made so far; and

(c) the centres opened so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 72].

Production of Khadi in Rajasthan and Punjab

432. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Khadi produced in Rajasthan and Punjab during 1960-61 (month-wise); and

(b) the targets fixed for production of Khadi in Rajasthan and Punjab during 1961-62?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement containing the required information is given below.

STATEMENT

On the basis of the reports so far received, the production of Khadi in Rajasthan and Punjab during 1960-61, is as follows:

(in square yards

Month	RAJASTHAN	PUNJAB
	Production of Khadi during 1960-61	Production of Khadi during 1960-61
April	2,06,924	6,85,391
May	1,83,170	5,69,175
June	2,24,699	6,81,886
July	2,68,224	7,42,985
August	2,89,329	4,47,290
September	67,077	4,33,077
October	79,700	5,24,894
November	57,282	6,28,558
December	35,443	6,72,569
TOTAL	14,11,848	53,85,825

(b) No targets for the production of Khadi for 1961-62 have been fixed so far.

Bomb Explosion in Jammu

433. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three bombs exploded on the road side at the village of Rain, three miles from the Samba border of Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the incident; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a). On December 17, an explosion occurred under a truck about 2½ miles inside the Jammu-Sialkot border and 5 miles west of Police Station Hira Nagar. Later 3 CE|TNT slabs were recovered from a place about a mile from the scene of explosion. The explosives were obviously planted by saboteurs from Pakistan.

(b) and (c). A case has been registered by the Jammu & Kashmir Police for investigation.

Manufacture of Fertilizers

434. { Shri P. G. Deb: / Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: / Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have modified its policy regarding the manufacture of fertilizers in public sector; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Under the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, the development of fertilizer industry comes under Schedule B containing a list of industries in which the State will take the initiative in establishing new undertakings, but the private enterprise will also be expected to supplement the effort of the State. The policy enunciated therein continues to be followed.

(b) Does not arise.

Hindustan Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Nangal

435. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 280 on the 17th November, 1960 and state the further progress made in the setting up of the Hindustan Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., at Nangal?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 73].

I.L.O. Convention re. Plantation Workers

436. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1052 on the 21st December, 1960 and state the further progress since made in ratification of International Labour Organisation Convention regarding plantation workers?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The enquiry regarding the size of holdings and pattern of employment in the cultivation of crops classified as plantations in the I.L.O. Convention is still in progress. A decision on the ratification of the I.L.O. Convention will be taken after the data has been received and examined.

Export of Saris

437. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Braj Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 953 on the 16th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the efforts made so far to increase the export of Indian saris to Ceylon, Burma, Afghanistan, U.S.A. Thailand, Saudi Arabia, East-Africa, Singapore, Sudan and other countries; and

(b) the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Efforts to promote export of textiles are undertaken on a general basis which *inter alia* is aimed at increasing exports of sarees also. But wherever the study of the market has revealed preference for the saree, all-out efforts have been made to push the sales of Indian sarees. For instance, a display was organised by the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council in Ceylon in December, 1960 in which sarees happened to be the main theme. The Council has also been taking part in fairs and exhibitions in various overseas markets in which a wide range of Indian textiles including sarees is displayed. The Handloom Export Organisation has been set up to develop export of handloom fabrics to non-traditional markets.

(b) In general, it appears that Indian sarees have, in 1960, found a market in U.S.A. and the export of sarees to the other markets referred to in the question have more or less been maintained.

Indian Ambassadors Abroad

438. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state how many of our present Ambassadors and Consuls etc. are drawn from (i) public life (non-official) and from (ii) I.C.S. and other service cadre?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): At present there are 15 non-official Heads of Missions and three non-career Heads of Missions from the I.C.S. and the P.C.S. cadre.

नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के भाषण तथा लेख

४३९. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री १७ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २७१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के भाषणों तथा लेखों के संकलन व प्रकाशन के कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इस कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) और (ख). प्रकाशन सलाहकार समिति ने समाचार-पत्रों और हमारे दूतावासों की मार्फत जो अपील की थी उस के उत्तर में, पूर्व-एशिया के देशों से कुछ सामग्री प्राप्त हुई है, जिसकी इस समय पब्लिकेशन्स डिवीजन में छानबीन हो रही है । उम्मीद है कि संकलन लगभग इस वर्ष के मध्य तक प्रकाशित हो जायगा ।

ऊन उद्योग का आधुनिकीकरण

४४०. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री हेम राज :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री २१ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१४२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऊन उद्योग के पुनः संस्थापन तथा आधुनिकरण सम्बन्धी कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट, जो विचाराधीन थी, में की गयी सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट पर जारी किये गये सरकार के प्रस्ताव को तथा कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां संसद् के पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी हैं ।

Manufacture of Glue

441. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government permit the export of the raw materials from which glue is manufactured;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that it leads to scarcity of raw materials for Indian glue factories; and

(c) if so, the advantages of permitting such export?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir, in a restricted manner.

(b) The Government have not received any complaint in this regard.

(c) Exportable surplus earns foreign exchange.

Board of Directors of Government-owned Private Ltd. Companies

442. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry**

be pleased to state what is the percentage of non-official members in the Board of Directors of the private limited companies owned by the Central Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The overall percentage of non-official members in the Board of Directors of the companies owned by the Central Government is 30·8 per cent.

Exports

443. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target fixed by Government for export in the year 1960;

(b) whether the target has been reached;

(c) if not, the reason for the shortfall; and

(d) which are the main items in which there has been a shortfall in export earnings?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (d). The Directorate of Export Promotion had prepared advance estimates of possible exports during 1960-61 for 165 commodities covering about 90% of India's exports in consultation with the Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards etc. No such estimates were prepared for the calender year 1960.

The total exports during 1960 were Rs. 636 crores i.e. about Rs. 15 crores higher than the export earnings in 1959.

A proper study of export trends in regard to main items will be made when detailed commodity-wise figures have been compiled for the whole of the year 1960.

Janata Hotel, Delhi

444. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1543 on the 8th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the plans and estimates for the proposed Janata Hotel at Delhi have since been prepared; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). The preliminary plans and estimate have been prepared by the Central Public Works Department and are under examination of the Government.

Labour Officers of C.P.W.D.

445. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1321 on 5th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the functions of the Labour Officers of the C.P.W.D. so far as workers on muster roll are concerner; and

(b) whether they can attend to grievances of muster rolls staff brought to their notice by registered trade unions?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The Labour Officers act as Welfare Officers in respect of workers whether they are on the workcharged establishment, or are on muster roll.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Accommodation for Government Employees

446. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state what is the latest percentage of (a) Class IV employees, (b) other employees drawing less than Rs. 500 per month, and

(c) employees drawing Rs. 500 and above per month waiting for Government accommodation as on 15th January, 1961 in relation to those already in possession of Government accommodation in Delhi and New Delhi?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The position in regard to the accommodation in the General Pool is as follows:—

	Percentage of Government servants who have been allotted accommodation.	Percentage of Government servants waiting for allotment of accommodation.
	Delhi	
(*a*) Class IV employees	16·6	83·4
(*b*) Other employees drawing less than Rs. 500 per month.	16·0	84·0
(*c*) Employees drawing Rs. 500 and above per month.	5·0	95·0
	New Delhi	
(*a*) Class IV employees	44·3	55·7
(b) Other employees drawless than Rs. 500 per month	39·0	61·0
(c) Employees drawing Rs. 500 and above per month.	57·4	42·6

Coir Industry in Orissa

447. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central aid has been given to Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period for the development of coir industry in Orissa;

(b) if so, the schemes for which this aid was given;

(c) the amount of aid given; and

(d) how much of it was by way of loan and how much was by way of grants?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The assistance has been given to Cooperative Societies organised for the manufacture of door mats, floor mats and other coir products.

(c) An amount of Rs. 69,750 has been sanctioned during the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan. Sanction for the fifth year will be issued in March, 1961 on the basis of the actual expenditure for the three quarters ending December, 1960 and the estimated expenditure for the quarter January-March, 1961.

(d) Rs. 41,250 as loan and Rs. 28,500 as grant.

Export of Jute Goods to Iran

448. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of jute goods exported to Iran during 1958, 1959 and 1960;

(b) whether there has been a rise in the exports from year to year;

(c) if so, the reasons for the increase; and

(d) whether this reflects a proportionate increase in Indian Jute Products?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a)

Year	*Export*	
	Quantity in tons	*Value in '000' Rs.*
1958	813	11,63
1958	2168	32,65
1960	3063	52,34

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The increase may be due, among other things, to the prohibition imposed by the Pakistan Government in September 1959, on the export of jute manufactures to Iran on a barter basis.

(d) No, Sir.

Kyamite Ore

449. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Kyamite Ore exported from India during 1958, 1959 and 1960;

(b) to which countries it was exported;

(c) what foreign exchange in dollars and sterlings was earned by India as a result of these exports; and

(d) what is the present annual consumption of this ore within the country?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) 19,158 long tons in 1958, 22,335 long tons in 1959 and 15,346 metric tons in 1960 (Jan-Nov.).

(b) Mainly to U. K., U.S.A., Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Australia, France, Japan and West Germany.

(c) Foreign exchange earned in rupee equivalent during 1958 was Rs. 56,70,641; during 1959 Rs. 59·75, 201 and during 1960 (Jan-Nov.) Rs. 39,99,888.

(d) About 10,000 tons

Per Capita Income of Landless Labourers

450. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the *per capita* income of the landless labourers of India has gone down by per cent;

(b) whether the *per capita* income of the landless labourers of Tripura has gone down by 45 per cent; and

(c) if so, why that has gone down and what measures Government are adopting to raise it?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Separate income data for landless labourers as such were not collected during the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry. However, the *per capita* income of agricultural labour as a whole appears to have declined by 4.4% between 1950-51 and 1956-57.

(b) Income data collected for Tripura during the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry were not tabulated separately but were merged with those of Assam, and the *per capita* income of agricultural labour there appears to have gone up by 12.9 per cent during the same period.

(c) Does not arise.

Mug Lamps

451. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to a supplementary on Starred Question No. 334 on the 22nd November, 1960 and state the upto-date position with regard to the use of Mug Lamps in mining?

The Deputy Minister of Planning, Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): The Chief Inspector of Mines issued a circular on the 9th May, 1959 to managements of all coal mines advising them to withdraw 'Mug-battis' and similar open lamps from their mines. According to the information available, most of the 'Mug-battis' have since been replaced by hurricane lanterns though there has been some delay in replacement owing to short supply of lanterns.

Exports

452. { Shri Morarka: / Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those commodities, the export of which has increased since the setting up of the Export Promotion Directorate;

(b) the extent of such increase; and

(c) the countries to which these increased quantities are exported?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). The Directorate of Export

Promotion was set up as part of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in August, 1957. The total exports during 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 were as follows:

(Value in Rs. Crores)

1957	1958	1959	1960
602.0	562.2	620.4	635.7

Commoditywise and countrywise exports statistics are published by Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics in the 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade', copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Indian Delegation to U.N.O.

453. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 356 on the 22nd November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made in the General Assembly of the U.N.O. on the following items;

(i) Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa;

(ii) Question of Algeria; and

(iii) Question of Race conflicts in South Africa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). Item (ii) was discussed during the 15th Session of the U.N. General Assembly and a resolution was adopted, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 74].

Items (i) & (iii) could not be discussed during the first part of the 15th Session of the General Assembly, and have been included in the agenda of the resumed session, which is scheduled to begin in New York on the 7th March, 1961.

Accommodation for Central Government Officers

**454. { Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2139 on the 21st December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of accommodation for Central Government Officers;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to build more flates immediately;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, whether there is any alternative plan by which Government propose to accommodate the officers?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) In so far as Government servants eligible for general pool accommodation at Delhi|New Delhi are concerned, there is at present a shortage of about 49,500 residential units as against the total demand of 79,757.

(b) and (c). Details of the current sanctioned construction programme are as follows:

Class of residence	Number of quarters under construction	Number of quarters to be taken up for construction
A & B	27	..
C I	..	2
C II	8	..
D II	8	..
E	1,500	44
F	460	360
G	1,344	2,724
For Class IV Officers	840	576
For Workcharged Staff	888	692

Proposals for construction of more quarters during the Third Five Year Plan period are under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

Classical Music Broadcasts by A.I.R.

455. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1066 on the 30th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the Indians residing in foreign countries that the classical music broadcast by All India Radio is really the same and repeated often in a week; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the position?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b) Only one complaint was received from a listener in London, stating that when he tuned into All India Radio one night he heard the same music as had been received at 11.00 A.M. the same day. On examination, it was found that he had listened in to the All India Radio's English Service to the U.K. on one occasion and the All India Radio's English Service to Australia and North-East Asia on the other. The complaint is not, therefore, justified as the programme was one which had been transmitted to different target areas at different timings.

Corporations for Small Scale Industries in States

456. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 300 on the 17th November, 1960 and state the progress since made in the establishment of corporations for small-scale industries in the remaining States?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Government of Andhra Pradesh have since sanctioned the establishment of a Corporation for Small Scale industries in their State Assam Government have set up a Corporation called Assam Government Marketing Corporation.

फरीदाबाद का प्रशासन

४५७. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:** क्या **पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरीदाबाद नगर का प्रबन्ध पंजाब सरकार द्वारा स्थापित नोटिफाइड एरिया कमेटी को सौंप दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या फरीदाबाद विकास मंडल के सब अधिकारियों को यह कमेटी रख लेगी ; और यदि हां, तो वेतनादि के नियम क्या वही होंगे जो अब तक रहे हैं ;

(ग) विकास मंडल के कितने अधिकारियों पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(घ) फरीदाबाद विकास मंडल को जो काम आरम्भ में सौंपे गये थे क्या वे सब पूरे हो गये हैं अथवा कुछ शेष हैं ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) जी हां, उपनगर का नगरपालिका प्रशासन १-१-६१ से नोटिफाइड एरिया कमेटी को हस्तान्तरित कर दिया गया है ?

(ख) और (ग). १७२ कर्मचारी जो कि नगरपालिका सम्बन्धी सेवाओं पर नियुक्त थे उनमें से १६० को नोटिफाइड एरिया कमेटी ने उन्हीं निबन्धन और शर्तों पर रख लिया है जो कि वे बोर्ड के अधीन प्राप्त कर रहे थे । केवल १२ कर्मचारी इण्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट एक्ट के अधीन प्रतिकर देने के बाद अवछेदन किये गये हैं ।

(घ) जी हां, जलोत्सारण के अतिरिक्त सारा विकास कार्य समाप्त हो चुका है । जलोत्सारण के काम को पूरा करने के लिये पंजाब सरकार को ३.६८ लाख रुपये दिये जायेंगे ।

Misuse of Newsprint Quota

458. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 299 on the 17th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether investigation has since been completed in regard to misuse of newsprint quota by Calcutta papers;

(b) if so, the names of the papers involved; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). There are no further developments to report in the matter.

Indian Embassy at Bonn

459. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 822 on the 25th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the departmental proceedings against a former *charge-de affaires* of the Indian Embassy at Bonn are over; and

(b) if so the outcome of the departmental proceedings?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The departmental proceedings are not yet over.

Newspapers in Kashmir Getting Government Advertisements

460. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newspapers in Kashmir that get Government advertisements; and

(b) the extent of circulation of each paper?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The number of newspapers and periodicals in Kashmir which have been used for advertisements is 14. It will be difficult to give the circulation of papers without their names and it is not the practice to publish the list of newspapers which are given advertisements because generally a list of media particulars of all newspapers which ask for advertisements is maintained and advertisements are given to some of them according to requirements of each release. Sometimes advertisements are also staggered in order to utilise as many papers as possible.

However, the circulation of papers, their regularity in publication, class of readership and adherance to accepted principles of journalistic ethics are taken into consideration in giving them advertisements.

Heavy Electrical Workshop at Nangal Dam

461. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a heavy electrical factory in the north of the country;

(b) whether a team of experts sent in this regard visited Nangal Dam and other places and found Nangal Dam to be the best suitable place for it; and

(c) if so, the time when it will be set up?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Committee appointed for the purpose have visited Nangal and other places

in the Punjab as also sites in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The Committee are examining the technical and other merits of the various sites visited. A decision about the location is expected to be taken shortly.

Sikh Bus conductors in England

462. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sikh bus conductors in Manchester have been able to uphold their right to wear their turbans while at work;

(b) whether the said Sikhs requested the help of our High Commission in the struggle to establish their right; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Government understand that the Manchester Council, which is a completely autonomous body, and which had examined this mater, has declined to modify their uniform dress regulations necessitating the wearing of peak caps by bus conductors.

(b) and (c). No, as far as Government are aware. In any case, the High Commission of India cannot intervene in the matter, as the Manchester Council is an autonomous body.

Production of Cars

463. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cars of different makes produced in India each year from 1956 to 1960;

(b) the year-wise and State-wise distribution of such cars in each year from 1956 to 1960;

(c) whether any percentage of the produced cars is reserved for state Governments officials and the Government of India officers; and

(d) if so, what is the percentage and the share of different States, State-wise?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The production figures for cars of different makes for the years 1956 to 1960 are as below:—

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
1. Fiat '1100' .	4085	3977	1226	4380	6453
2. Standard '10' .	1411	1442	1129	1392	3326
3. Hindustan Ambassador	4825	4788	3833	5595	9199
4. Baby Hindustan .	263	..	746	39	9
5 Standard Vangard .	425	809	333	397	37
6. Dodge/Plymouth	1637	896	617	79	63
7. Studebaker	725	298	229	111	9
8. Others (Commervan, Mooris)	295	1	..	..	..
	13666	12211	8113	11993	1909

N. B. The above figures include the station wagon, Delivery and Utility Van models of the respective cars also. The cars at S. Nos. 4 to 8 are no longer under indigenous development.

(b) Prior to 1st May, 1959 when the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order came into force distribution was made by the manufacturers at their own discretion according to the demand and business in each area. Under the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959, which applies to only three makes of cars *viz.* Fiat '1100', Standard '10' and Hindustan Ambassador, instructions were issued by the Controller of Motor Cars to the manufacturers of these cars that the quota for distribution in any State during each quarter shall bear the same proportion to the total availability of motor cars with the manufacturer for distribution during the quarter, as the number of motor cars distributed in that State during the calendar years 1956 or 1957, whichever was higher, shall bear to the total of such numbers in the different States in the country. Information about the actual number of cars released to various States each year is, however, not readily available.

(c) and (d). Under the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sales) Control Order, 1959, instructions were issued by the Controller of Motor Cars requiring each manufacturer to reserve for priority allocation by each State Government 5 per cent of the number of motor cars allocated for distribution within that State during each quarter, provided that such allocation in any State is not less than one per quarter or more than five per quarter. The quota for the Central Government is not fixed on any percentage basis. It varies from quarter to quarter.

The Central as well as State Government quotas are intended primarily for meeting the requirements of Government Departments, institutions, etc. If after meeting such urgent requirements any balance is left, allotments are also made to Members of Parliament/State Legislatures, individual Government Servants, etc.

Rajghat Samadhi Quarters Occupied by C.P.W.D. Staff

464. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Suply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1754 on the 13th December, 1960 regarding the Rajghat Samadhi Quarters and State:

(a) whether rent is still being charged from the C.P.W.D. staff in occupation of the Rajghat Samadhi Quarters; and

(b) whether the rent charged from the staff is being refunded to them?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No.

(b) The Central Public Works Department are taking necessary action to refund the rent already recovered, in consultation with the Accountant General Central Revenues.

Recovery of Water charges from C.P.W.D. Staff

465. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1755 on the 13th December, 1960 regarding the Rajghat Samadhi Quarters and state:

(a) whether the matter of recovery of water charges from C.P.W.D. Staff has since been reviewed; and

(b) if so, whether any recovery for water charges is being made from the C.P.W.D. staff for the period of 1954 and 1955?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). The mater is still under review.

Management of Cotton Textile Concerns

466. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how many manufacturing concerns of cotton textiles are being managed in a manner which is highly detrimental to the scheduled industry or to public interest;

(b) what action has been taken against them under section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 during 1958-59, 1959-60 to date; and

(c) at what stage the investigations have reached in particular cases and what state of mismanagement has been revealed in them so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Investigations under Section 15 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act have been instituted in the case of 3 textile mills in 1958-59, 9 mills in 1959-60 and 8 mills in 1960-61. These investigations were ordered when the affairs of the mills were found to be deteriorating and the mills had either been closed down or were faced with impending closure. The factors which brought about deterioration in the working of the mills were either lack of finance or inefficient or unsatisfactory management or many other causes like neglect of machinery etc. etc. Reports of the Committees have been received in all except 4 cases. On receipt of the reports, wherever possible, necessary action has been taken either to improve or strengthen the management or take over the concerns under authorised controller etc. The management of mills was taken over by Government in 6 cases* by the appointment of Authorised Controllers or managing agents.

Workers' Education Centre at Asansol

467. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed training centre for workers' education has been opened at Asansol; and

(b) if not, when it is proposed to be opened?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Central Board for Workers' Education.

Engineers and Technicians

468. { Shri Koratkar: / Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of young engineers and technicians who had left the services of the public sector as well as the Government departments to join private firms; and

(b) if the number is very large whether Government consider it necessary to revise the pay scale of engineers and technicians?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) It is difficult to collect the information called for as it is to be collected from a large number of undertakings, Ministries and Departments. If the Hon'ble Member indicates any particular enterprise or department, efforts could be made to collect the required information.

(b) Government are not aware that there has been any very large scale flight of personnel from public sector units to elsewhere. The number of people leaving such units has, in the view of Government, continued to be marginal though actual statistics have

not been collected. Public undertakings are continuously reviewing the position of the personnel in regard to emoluments, both in the lower scales and in the junior supervisory levels.

Payment of Wages Act

469. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various State Governments have extended the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act to any class of persons employed in any industrial establishment in addition to those employed in the factories and on the Railways; and

(b) if so, the names of the State Governments and the class of persons to whom the Payment of Wages Act has been made applicable?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The available information is as under:

State/Territory	Industries/services, etc., to which the Act has been extended
Andhra Pradesh	Motor omnibus services ; docks wharfs or jetties ; workers in inland vessels in Visakhapatnam.
Assam	Motor omnibus services ; plantations ; inland steam navigation services, docks, wharfs or jetties.
Bihar	Motor omnibus services ; inland steam navigation services.
Bombay	Factories so declared under Section 85 of the Factories Act ; docks establishments covered under the Bombay Shops and Commercial Establishments Act in certain areas ; Persons employed on work in connection with the loading, unloading movement or storage of cargoes in or any dock, wharf or jetty in the Port of Kandla or work in connection with the preparation of ships or other vessels for the receipt or discharge of cargoes on leaving the Port of Kandla.
Kerala	Motor omnibus services inland steam vessels & docks, wharfs or jetties in Cochin ; plantations ; certain categories of workshops, establishments related to (*i*) the construction, development or maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges, canals (*ii*) navigation, irrigation or supply of water, and (*iii*) generation, transmission and distribution of electricity.
Madhya Pradesh	Motor omnibus services ; quarries ; carpet making and shawl weaving ; tobacco manufacturing oil mills ; mica workers ; lac manufacturing ; tanneries and leather manufacturing and engineering workshops.
Madras	Motor Omnibus services ; plantations factories so declared under Section 85 of the Factories Act. All classes of persons employed in the Motor and other Transport Undertakings ; establishments in which any work relating to the construction, development or maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges or canals, or relating to operations connected with navigation, irrigation or the supply of water, or relating to the generation transmission or distribution of electricity or to any other form of Power, is being carried on.
Mysore	Motor omnibus services plantations, tramways in the Mysore Iron and Steel Works.
Orissa	Motor vehicles and public carriers under certain permits ; bamboo forest work establishments.

State/Territory	Industries/services, etc, to which the Act has been extended
Punjab . .	Motor omnibus services ; plantations, Government and private transport companies ; quarries, certain categories of workshops.
Uttar Pradesh .	Printing Presses
West Bengal .	Motor omnibus services ; Docks, wharfs or jetties, tramways, Plantations
Delhi .	Motor omnibus services ; Motor goods transport services, tramways, Road construction or building operations ; Stone breaking and Stone crushing.
Tripura . . .	Motor omnibus services.
Whole of India *except* Jammu and Kashmir .	Mines (extended by the Central Government)

Staff Transferred to N.D.M.C.

470. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1323 on the 5th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any terms and conditions of service have been offered to those staff who have been transferred to the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions;

(c) whether the pay of such staff has been revised and they have been given the arrears on refixation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) The question of fixing the pay of the workcharged staff, who are at present with the N.D.M.C., will be taken up only if they opt to come back to the C.P.W.D.

12.07 hrs.

Re: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I have tabled an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I dismissed it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that now I am convinced of the urgency of the matter? It is about the transfer of the captured IAF men to an area outside the Assam border by the hostiles themselves. And there is a report to the effect that they have written a letter to Phizo in London asking him how to deal with the captured men. Yesterday, when the question was put here I did not have this information with me. But today I have this information with me and that is why I have tabled this adjournment motion personally. When we are seeking the rescue of the captured IAF men and the whole country is interested in that, it is sad commentary on the administration itself.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. How did he know this? He ought not to go on like this. I would not call him at all hereafter. He must first hear my question. How did he get this information?

Shri Hem Berua: I have given you the source. It is from Kohima by the special correspondent of the *Assam Tribune* dated the 21st February. At the same time, an official of the Naga Hills-Tuensang area, a Government official, who has toured the area has given this information, and he has given very good information because we do not get information here and this serious information is this, that

Shri Phizo has written a letter to the hostiles equiring about the atrocities, supposed atrocities, committed by the army and the civil administration and they have written a letter to Shri Phizo, saying it is the army that is committing excess but not the civil administration. This establishes my contention that the civil administration is in collusion with the Naga hostiles and the situation, as I have pointed out yesturday, is that they have rather immobilised the army from operation by saying they would secure the release of the captured IAF men, and they deputed an officer who also failed in spite of his Many attempts; though the Prime Minister has denied it by saying that some underlings did it. This is the problem. This is a reflection on the state of affairs obtaining in the administration and this is a reflection on the security measures, and that is why I want to say . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Why this long speech?

Mr. Speaker: Has the Prime Minister anything to say?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Matters go on appearing in newspapers. I do not know whether it is the duty of the Government to go on contradicting them from time to time. This matter came up only yesturday and a number of questions were asked. The hon. Defence Minister was also here, and he said we are pursuing this matter. The question was as to the progress that has been made in getting the release of those people who are under arrest. He said, "We are making progress, but until they are actually released there is no meaning in saying how we are pursuing this matter. This will be giving away the method by which we are pursuing it with the opponents." That is the danger. The persons there may have the information, but even if that information is true what is available to the hon. Member from newspapers must be available to the Government also. In view of what the hon. Defence Minister said yesterday, if from stage to stage they say that they have come to know of this and that it is true or it is not true, it will not be in the best interests. It is not as if the hon. Member alone is watchful. I would advise him to inform the Government if he comes to know of a particular thing. Because there is a small difference between the two, why should he think that he ought not to approach the Government at all and raise every matter here, when the hon. Defence Minister has said that it is not in public interest? Everybody is interested in seeing that they are released as early as possible. Therefore under these circumstances I refuse to give my consent to it. The hon. Member sometimes becomes irrepressible. That is my difficulty.

12.11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

RUBBER (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra). Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Rubber (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No S.O. 163 dated the 21st January, 1961, under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2662|61.]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER MINES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Rules under sub-section (7) of Section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952:—

(i) The Mines (Amendment) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 31 dated the 7th January, 1961.

(ii) The Mines Creche (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published

in Notification No. G.S.R. 68 dated the 14th January, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2663|61).

PETITION *RE.* CONSTRUCTION OF A RAIL-ROAD BRIDGE

Shri Sarju Pandey (Rasra): Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by 48 petitioners regarding construction of a rail-road bridge over the Ganges near Ghazipur.

12.12 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following Motion moved by Shri Bhakt Darshan and seconded by Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman on the 20th February, 1961 namely:

> "That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—
>
> "That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 14th February, 1961." "

along with the amendments moved thereon.

Shri Khadilkar may continue the speech.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): May we know, Sir when the hon. Prime Minister is going to reply ?

Mr. Speaker: When will the hon. Prime Minister like to reply—at 3 o'clock?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, Sir, if that suits you

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister will reply at 3 o'clock. Therefore more hon. Members will have an opportunity to speak.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday in my preliminary remarks I was pointing out some weaknesses in our economy which are likely to frustrate our efforts of development. I referred to an observation by an eminent American economist, James Duesenberry, to the effect that if there is an affluence at one end and squalor at the other end, it not only creates an imbalance in a highly advanced capitalist society but it equally effects the under-developed countries as well. Recently, when an eminent British economist, Thomas Balogh, who was here, took exception to the manufacture of the so-called people's car and licensing of manufacture of chocolate in this country, he was also thinking on the same lines, namely, that we will have to make every effort to control or restrain consumption on the one hand and to avoid on the other hand the present pattern of concentration of economic power, particularly in the corporate sector a tendency which has now become rampant. I do not want to give details as they were mentioned by my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta. But I would like to plead with the hon. Finance Minister, who is supposed to be austere in his personal life if not a little puritan, that he should try to impose some social discipline at the present juncture so as to control consumption. I would like to suggest some sort of a remedy, for instance, the banning of exhibition in the country of Hollywood films. Because a certain life is depicted in the Hollywood films that are exhibited here, it leads to further temptation in certain section of society to lead a glamourous life. I wish some such steps are taken along with the step that has already been taken by appointing a committee to find out how concentration of wealth is taking place and how to avoid it. Because the Soviet Union and Japan isolated themselves in the early stages of their develop-

ment from the so-called developed world, all these temptations that are creeping in our society were avoided there and they could reach a higher stage of development at a quicker pace. So unless you take positive steps to control consumption in some such way and unless a certain measure of austerity and social discipline is imposed, I am afraid all the plans of development which are intended to build up a firm and secure industrial base in the country would be frustrated. This is my plea regarding the economic weakness that is obviously visible in our developing economy.

Then I turn to the report submitted by our team of officials, I mean the report regarding India-China border. As everybody has said, they have done a splendid job. If one were to go through the report, as they have observed in their conclusion, one would find that our border as defined by nature, confirmed by history and sanctified by the laws of nations has been pointed out giving all the facts. They have done a good job of it. There is no question about that. But let me be frank about the report. It has brought out in unmistakable terms the mistake that we committed in the past. Let us admit it frankly. History will never excuse us for that mistake if facts stated in this report are correct. That mistake is that not knowing fully well as to what was the status of Tibet and of Tibetan sovereignty, we wrote it off for gaining the friendship of China. That impression I got on reading the report.

12.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This fact of bartering away of sovereignty of Tibet to win the friendship of China—of course, our neighbour has proved unworthy of our trust in a way—clearly emerges from this report. This would remain a blot on India whether we like it or not.

So far as the alignment of the boundary is concerned, it is a good thing that our team of officials has seen the boundary line right from Afghanistan at one end to Burma on the other excepting Nepal. So the question of delimitation of boundary as regards the territory occupied by Pakistan, namely, the so-called Azad Kashmir, does not arise so far as we are concerned, because all the evidence is there to show what our boundary is there also.

Some people ask, "What next?" They mistake one thing when they ask that question. That is, what was the objective before these teams. Were they empowered to negotiate a settlement? Let us be very clear about it. When a suggestion was made for some sort of preliminary talks leading to these teams of representatives of Chaina and India meeting together, some people with borrowed ideological feathers said, "Oh! this is a wrong way. We should not talk to them." But they will have to admit that because of these talks our position has been strengthened so far as fact-finding is concerned. Because China's team was not also empowered to negotiate or to admit the fact—that also was not there—it is left to China to take the initiative, if China is so inclined, and admit the boundary line as defined by nature--if I were to repeat the conclusion of the team--confirmed by history and sanctified by the laws of nations.

One point emerges from these talks which is also very significant. That is, unless the boundary is finally delimited and sanctified by a boundary agreement, no boundary is there. Ultimately, the Chinese argument leads to this. I would like to ask the Chinese friends whether such a boundary between the Soviet Union and China and for that matter, between Mongolia and China exists. Then, why insist on this formal delimitation so far as India is concerned supposed to be a very friendly country till this aggression took place, that unless that is delimited and sanctified or entered in some sort of a border agreement arrived a, there is no boundary line between the two nations? Is this the

[Shri Khadilkar]

position of China? If it is, it is the most ridiculous position that China is taking on the basis of the facts that have emerged out of this.

So far as the boundary question is concerned, sometimes, it is argued that on this question, we are one and we speak with one voice. Unfortunately, I must state to our communist friends though they are showing some sort of an ambivalent attitude here and showing sympathy and support by paying compliments to our team. I know it as a fact that when a conference of communist took place near Bombay in Thana, one of the leading communist worker questioned Shri S. A. Dange, Shri Ramadive and other leaders who were sitting there, as to how do they justify on the Marxian principle the forceful occupation of Indian territory, do they want to say that any country which is outside the orbit of the so-called socialist world and having a different social system has no moral justification for territorial integrity and we must say then that if some other nation of the socialist system enchroaches upon, or forcibly occupies the other territory, as China has done in the case of India, there is nothing immoral in it. On the contrary, we should welcome it. It should mean, therefore, so far as our internationalism is concerned we must say that if some other social system is encroached upon, invaded, occupied forcibly and taken possession of by a socialist state, then, the question of nationalism or national integrity does not arise. The communist pundits and their leaders had no answer to this when he charged them that this is perversion of internationalism as it is understood in Marxian phraseology. Why I say this is today, if in India, any section of public opinion were to take this stand, it is not only incorrect, it is not only unpatriotic, but it is not consistent with even the latest Moscow document.

I want to refer to that in another context. In that statement, they have now characterised all the newly liberated territories which have become free from the Imperialist world as national democracies. They do not look at the form whether it is Ghana, whether it is Egypt, Iraq, India Burma or Pakistan. We must try to understand this new characterisation and instead of adopting "a holder than thou" attitude, if we try to look at our neighbours, whether it is Nepal, whether it is Pakistan or whether it is Burma, we cannot judge their democratic content from the parliamentary or particular form that they have adopted. We have got to realise now as the Moscow document in the new charterisation has realised that all this liberated world will have different forms. You cannot judge the character of their government whether they are a formal democracy or a particular type of democracy which has been evolved, whether it is the British pattern or the American pattern. Why I say this, is if we do not understand this new characterisation properly and approach our neighbours and newly liberated countries in a more friendly way, there is likely to be created a new wall of prejudice between us and the neighbouring countries.

We ought to realise, as I said yesterday, not only regarding the Congo but generally, the international approach that India has taken has been vindicated in every walk of life. For instance our neighbour Pakistan used to stick to a particular line of military alignment. In view of the new economic penetration and new oil explorations, the whole policy of Pakistan has been completely undermined. That you can see for yourself. As Dulles said, neutrality or non-alignment is immoral. No. Even in America, it has now more or less got approval of morality and good international behaviour. That itself is a great vindication of our policy and we can take pride in it.

Before I say something about other matters, I would like to mention one or two points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Within one minute, he may do anything.

Shri Khadilkar: When we look at the Indian situation, there are one or two disquieting factors. I remember when I met last our Home Minister Shri G. B. Pant he pointed out to me a book he was reading, *The Dangerous Decades*, by an American author. Since then I have read that book. I must mention that all of us are very much exercised by his illness and would pray for his early recovery, because all of us love him. But, I may mention this fact for one reason. After the emergence of the Language States a certain identification of allegiance in that context has taken place and regional patriotism is running riot, whether it is Bengal or Tamil Nad, I do not want to mention the States. But it is a fact. Unless positive efforts are made to contain this regional patrotism in a broad national framework, there is every danger that our national unity is likely to be disrupted. This is the warning that is contained in this book whatever the purpose of the book apart. Language plays a big part; as it is a force of social integration at a level. It integrates society. It also differentiates and disintegrates society and creates certain complications. That must be understood.

Regarding Jabalpur riots, I will say one word and I will finish, because that is very important. It is very symptomatic. I have heard many people saying, what is wrong there, instead of communism, we would welcome communalism. I have heard this.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav (Malegaon): Nobody has said that.

Shri Khadilkar: He says I am right.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): In this House there was no such suggestion.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Outside.

Shri Khadilkar: If this is the approach of some of those who want to build up secular democratic society in this country, there is no hope. If out of fear of growing communist influence—in fact, it is reading because of their mistakes—if, because of some imaginary fear, we are going to take shelter under and strengthen communal forces in this country, I am afraid there is no hope for Indian democracy. Therefore if we are to draw a lesson from the Jabalpur riots—as most tragic thing—it is our duty and it the duty of this Parliament to further strengthen the secular approach and keep away the forces or parties who are lined whatever their camouflage or political propaganda might be, with some sort of communal forces in the country and communal organisations in the country.

With these words, I conclude.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneshwar): It has been said by some speakers that the President's Address is colourless, odourless and tasteless, but we all know the colourless, odourless and tasteless; it is good water which is hygienic and good for health. Further this colour, taste and odour are also matters of individual idiosyncracies. Hence we must not consider the President's Address to be a propoganda literature or a publication of the Publications Division of our Ministry. The simple facts as to what the Government achieved in the last year and what they are going to do in the coming year have been given there. So, I am grateful to the President, and I fully associate myself with the Motion of Thanks moved by my esteemed friend Shri Bhakt Darshan.

The President was perfectly right when he mentioned in his Address that the Government had to pass through stress and strain, both external and internal, last year to solve some of the problems of our country. We are also gratified to know that in solving these problems, our Government have adhered to the basic principles and policies of the country. Two instances of this are our attitude towards Pakistan, and our stand regarding the Congo. It is a good thing

[Dr. Samantsinhaj]

and the whole world appreciates the Government's attitude of friendship towards Pakistan. We all hope that the bitterness created by partition would soon end and both our countries would fight together against poverty and march ahead in progress.

Some say that our international policy is not appreciated by others, and I may give an instance of that. While I was in Tokyo during the last week of this January, the Japanese Diet met for the first time arter their recent general elections. Prime Minister Ikeda was making his first policy statement before the Diet, and while doing so, he critised the policy of neutrality and said that minor nations could afford to adopt that policy. At this there was much resentment, particularly among the Opposition, and there was so much pressure from the House that he had to withdraw that expression the next day. This shows how our international policy is sound.

As regards our progress during the last ten years no doubt there are some shortcomings, but the progress on the whole is appreciated everywhere. Even other nations are now following our methods. They think that Indian ways and means are ideal, and they are now adopting our methods. While saying this, I appreciate the help given by foreign countries for our progress, and I am therefore, thankful to them.

Coming to the home front I would submit that the first article of our sacred Constitution declares that India is a Union of States. So, I request the Prime Minister that there should be a convention, at least when he is in office, that in the Cabinet there should be at least one member from each State, and while appointing Ministers in different Ministries, there must be a due share to each State.

In this connection I would also draw your kind attention, and through you that of the Government, to the fact that the vexed problem of the amalgamation of Seraikila and Kharsawan with Orrisa has not yet been solved. It is not a boundry question or dispute between Orissa and Bihar. This will be clear from the following extract from the *White Paper on Indian States*, of July 1948, paragraph 74, which sates:

> "The 25 States which merged with Orissa under these arrangements included Saraikalla and Kharsawan. On further consideration however, it was realised that on account of the situation of these two States as island territories in Singbhum District, it was impossible for any Government other than that responsible for the administration of that district to administer these States effectively. The Government of India, accordingly, took over from the Government of Orrisa the administration of these States and made it over to the Government of Bihar on the 18th May, 1948."

At that time these two States were island territories. At that time Mayurbhanj, which was a princely State, did not merge with Orissa. It has now been merged with Orissa. As I said it is not a border question or boundary dispute between Orissa and Bihar, it was then simply given to the State of Bihar for administrative convenience. Now, when these two States have ceased to be islands and can be conveniently administered by Orissa, why not these two States be returned to Orissa? The Government of India took over their administration and gave them to Bihar. It is now for the Government of India to return these two States to the Government of Orissa.

As regards planning, of course the Planning Commission has done much good work, but there are many defects still and the greatest defect is regional disparity. Regional disparities have been problems in other countries also,

and if we do not tackle this problem at least now, in this problematic country it will add a further grievous problem to be solved in future.

As regards our agrarian policy. I would submit that by our policy the farmer is neither to live nor to die. So, this policy must be changed. Briefly, I would say please consider one thing. In the industrial sector, the interest rate on loans is 3½ per cent, but in the agricultural sector it is 8 to 9 per cent. These loans are given through co-operative societies. The farmers are also facing much hardship and difficulty in getting these loans in time. Besides, even to get a small amount of loan, they have to incur much expenditure.

As regards fair price to the producer I do not know on what basis the fair price is calculated. I do not know whether while fixing the fair price, they take into account the enhanced agricultural production charges. The present method must be changed and in the light of the enhanced agricultural production charges, the price of foodgrains should be fixed at an adequate, fair reasonable level, so that it will give impetus to the agriculturists to produce more.

We all know that the sacred ashes of our two great patriots and leaders are there in Japan. One of them is our Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and the other late Mr. Rash Bihari Basu. We all know that both these leaders fought very bravely for our country in order to make this country free, but still, their ashes are in a foreign country. I would request Government to do the needful to bring their ashes with full honour to this country.

I would also like to point out that most of the freedom fighters who fought to make the country free are neglected. There must be some provision for their proper maintenance. They must also get proper financial help from Government to educate their children and to maintain their families.

It is a good thing that the President has in his Address referred to the panchayat raj. Actually this is a great social and political revolution, and it is a good thing that by establishing panchayat raj, we have reached the grass-root level of democracy.

But, in doing so, we must not be chary of giving more powers to the panchayats. The panchayats must get proper powers in order to function properly These powers should not be there merely on paper but there must be adequate provision in the Act and also the rules in order to give real and proper powers to the panchayats.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप (मथुरा) : श्रीमान जी, बहुत सारी बातें कहने की हैं । उन के बारे में मैं ज्यादा क्या कह सकूंगा, उनको सिर्फ गिना ही सकूंगा, आपकी सेवा में निवेदन ही कर सकूंगा ।

यह तो हम सभी कहते हैं कि बहुत अच्छा हुआ, हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी पधारे, हम को याद किया और अपने विचार सुनाये । हम सब उनके अनुगृहीत हैं, इस में क्या सन्देह है । एक बात मैं ने पहले भी कही थी और आज भी कहता हूं और वह यह है कि जैसे कि हमारे श्रीमान प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़ी कार छोड़ कर छोटी कार पर चढ़ना शुरू कर दिया है, इसी प्रकार अगर हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी भी एक इस सम्राटी तरीके को, शाही तरीके को, छोड़ कर शान शौकत से न आ कर एक जीप में बैठ कर चले आया करें, , तो बहुत अच्छा होगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहूंगा कि उन्हें मालूम है कि सब बातें गवर्नमेंट की अपनी मर्जी से और उसकी पालिसी के मुताबिक होती हैं, प्रेजीडेंट साहब कुछ अपनी मर्जी से नहीं करते । उनको नुक्ताचीनी में न लाया जाए ।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : अर्ज यह है कि मैं तो यह कोशिश कर रहा हूं कि हम ये बात करें या न करें । अगर हो सके तो हम २५५

[राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप]

सदस्य इकट्ठे हो जाएं और २५५ सदस्य इकट्ठे हो कर इस प्रकार की सरकार बनायें कि यह चुनाव का झंझट ही दूर हो जाय। पंद्रह साल तक हम यहां बैठें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : एक शिकायत है कि जो गाजते हैं वे बरसते नहीं।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : मैं तो कल परसों मर भी जाऊंगा मगर हमारे जो नौजवान हैं वे १५ साल बैठें। अर्ज यह है कि इस तरह की सरकार हमें बनानी है जिस में हमारे राष्ट्रपति यही रहें, उपराष्ट्रपति यही रहें और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भी यही रहें। मगर जैसे कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी देवता हैं, कुछ करते धरते नहीं हैं; ऐसे ही हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भी हो जायें और काम हम करें, तो अच्छा होगा। मेरा यह सुझाव है। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर ऐसा हो सकेगा तो बहुत सारी दिक्कतें दूर हो जायेंगी।

मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह बहुत बुरा किया या हमारे कार्य मंत्री जी ने यह ठीक काम नहीं किया। यह मैं नहीं कहता। मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि साहब आप हमारे हैं, आप अपना काम कर रहे हैं, हम लोग आपकी मदद करना चाहते हैं।

मिसाल के तौर पर चीन का ही सवाल है। हमारे बहुत सारे भाई उस के बारे में काफी कुछ यहां कहते रहे हैं और कुछ बहुत नाराज भी हुए हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि मैं तो एक काम कर सकता हूं। पांच साल तक चीन में रहा तिब्बत में भी गया था, मैं वहां जाने के लिये तैयार हूं और सुलह कराने के लिए तैयार हूं। इस में सिर्फ बीस हजार रुपया खर्च आयेगा। मैं इस तरह की संधि कराने के लिये तैयार हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान, चीन और जापान अपनी बढ़ती हुई जन-संख्या का उन टापुओं में भेज दें, जिन की कि जन संख्या कम है। यह मैं कर सकता हूं। यह सुझाव मैं ने पहले भी रखा था और आज फिर रखता हूं।

कांगो का भी मसला है। कांगो में क्यों न हम दस हजार की सेना भेजें, बीस हजार की सेना भेजें, और यू० एन० ओ० की मदद करें। अब तो एक छोटे आदमी नहीं, बहुत बड़े आदमी, जिन्होंने कि एक तरह से हम को आजादी दी, लार्ड एटली साहब यहां पधारे हुए हैं। उन्होंने बिल्कुल वही बातें कहीं हैं जो मैं तीन चार वर्ष से आप से कहता चला आ रहा हूं। मगर बात यह है कि मुझे तो लोग यह कहते हैं यह पुराना आदमी हो गया है, क्या जाने, भूल गया, सठिया गया है। मगर अच्छा हुआ कि हमारे वकील साहब आ गए, लार्ड एटली और उन्होंने वही बातें कहीं जो मैं कहता रहा हूं। यू० एन० ओ० की, हमारे साहब का कहना है, फौजें बनाई जाएं, उसको फौज दी जाए। यह सब बात है। अगर यू० एन० ओ० के पास फौज नहीं है तो वह बकती रहे, कोई सुनेगा नहीं, कमजोर की कोई बात सुनता नहीं है। अगर यू० एन० ओ० के पास फौज होगी तो वह अपने हुक्म को मनवा सकेगी। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को निवेदन किया था कि ज्यादा अच्छा यह हो कि हम तो अपनी पूरी सेना यू० एन० ओ० को दे दें और उसे कहें कि आप हिफाजत करिये, हम सब की। मगर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जवाब यह दिया और अपने दस्तखतों से दिया कि यह "प्रेक्टिकल" नहीं है। उन्होंने यह लफ्ज इस्तेमाल किया है। मैं तो अर्ज करता चला जाता हूं और बड़ी शुद्ध भावना से निवेदन करता चला जाता हूं कि ये ये बातें ऐसे ऐसे हो सकती हैं।

गोआ के बारे में बहुत सारे भाई बहुत नाराज हैं। मैं ने आप से कहा और मैं फिर दोहराता हूं कि पौर्चुगल के साथ ऐसी

संधि की जा सकती है कि हम अपनी बढ़ती हुई जन संख्या को मोज़ाम्बिक और अंगोला में भेजें और ऐसी भी संधि की जा सकती है कि पोर्चुगल के साथ हम लोग शादी व्याह भी करें। इस से तमाम मसले हल हो जायेंगे जैसा कि पोर्चुगल के साथ मौजूद हैं।

मेरी एक और अर्ज यह है कि अगर हम यू० एन० ओ० को, जितना रुपया वह मांगें उतना दें, और वे ही सब जगह अपने डिप्लोमैटिक मिशन्स रखें, राजदूत रखें तो काम ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से हो सकता है। मेरा कहना है कि अगर सभी देश ऐसा करें, तो हमारा बहुत सा पैसा बच जायेगा। यू० एन० ओ० की तरफ से जो राजदूत होंगे वे सभी देशों के साथ बहुत हमदर्दी के साथ न्याय करेंगे। सभी संसार की एक सेना होनी चाहिये, संसार की एक कचेहरी होनी चाहिये, और जो भी हमारी शिकायतें हों वे उसी कचेहरी में तय होनी चाहियें और संसार की जो फौज हो वह जो फैसला हो उसे मनवाये।

जैसा मैंने कई दफा अर्ज किया है, इस बात की बड़ी जरूरत है कि विचारों को परखा जाय। विचार कभी कभी ऐसे होते हैं जैसे बीमारी के कीड़े। जैसे हैजे के कीड़े होते हैं, तपेदिक के कीड़े होते हैं, मलेरिया के कीड़े होते हैं, उसी तरह से कुछ विचार होते हैं जो हम को लड़ाते हैं। उन विचारों की खोज की जाय और उन को ढूंढ ढूंढ कर खत्म किया जाय, चाहे वे दीन में हों चाहे धर्म में हों, चाहे पार्टी में हों, चाहे कम्यूनिज्म में हों। हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट भाई हैं बड़ी अच्छी बातें करते हैं। कहते हैं हम मजदूरों का भला करेंगे, किसानों का भला करेंगे। मैं भी कहता हूं कि मजदूरों का भला कीजिये, किसानों का भला कीजिये। मगर मैं कहता हूं कि हमें लड़ाओ मत। हमारी प्राचीन सभ्यता यह कहती है कि समाज का संगठन इस तरह से होना चाहिये जैसे मनुष्य के शरीर का मनुष्य के शरीर में कोई भाग दूसरे भाग से लड़ता नहीं। मैं ने नहीं सुना कि पैरों ने कोई जलसा किया हो और यह प्रस्ताव पास किया हो कि सिर बड़ा बेईमान है, हमेशा ऊपर रहता है। अगर कहीं ऐसा प्रस्ताव पास कर दिया होता तो मनुष्य की बहुत बुरी गत बनती, सिर नीचे और पैर उपर। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि लड़ने वाली बातें बहुत बुरी होती हैं। हम को यह सिद्धान्त बना लेना चाहिये कि सब को सब के लाभ में लगा कर सब को सुखी बनाना है।

फिर मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि शायद बस्तर के महाराज के साथ बेइन्साफी हुई है, और उस की बददुआ किसी वजीर पर पड़ी हो। मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि तिब्बत में चीन ने कुछ ज्यादती की और उस की चीनियों को बड़ी सजा मिली। आप ने सुना होगा कि आज चीनियों को बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफें हैं। जबलपुर में जो कुछ हुआ, उस के लिये तो क्या कहूं ? रोना आता है। मुझे अफसोस है, मगर अगर हम बीमारी को देख कर रोयें तो बीमारी तो इस से जाती नहीं, अगर हम बीमारी को गाली दें तो उस से भी बीमारी नहीं जाती, उस का तो हम को इलाज करना होगा। इस लिये जैसा मैं ने पहले भी अज किया आप को मेहरबानी कर के एक सदाचार गुट बनानी चाहिये। सदाचार गुट इस प्रकार की बनायी जाय कि वह मोहल्लों-मोहल्लों में हो और देखे कि लोगों में क्या विचार है, कोई गलत तरीके पर तो नहीं चल रहा है, कोई बुराई तो नहीं कर रहा है। यही एक दवा है जिस को हमारे धार्मिक नेताओं ने भी बताया है। जब आदमी दुराचारी होगा तो उस के मस्तिष्क से बुरे विचार ही निकलेंगे, जैसे कहीं गन्दगी होगी तो उस में बीमारी के कीड़ पड़ेंगे ही। इसलिये यह कोशिश होनी चाहिय कि हमारा समाज सदाचारी समाज बने। इस के लिये मैं ने एक कार्यक्रम रखा है सदाचार गुट का। "धर्म पाठ" एक छोटी सी पुस्तिका है, मैं ने उस में इस विषय पर बहुत कुछ लिखा है। इस "धर्म पाठ" को मैं ने राष्ट्रपति जी को राष्ट्रपति भवन में २० मिनट तक सुनाया। जब उन्होंने वे बातें सुनीं तो मुझ से कहने लग

[राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप]

कि राजा साहब, अगर यह विचार फैल जायें तो फिर तो कोई लड़ाई होगी ही नहीं। मैंने कहा : साहब, फैलाइये इन विचारों को। उन्होंने पूछा कि इन को कैसे फैलाया जाय ? मैंने कहा : आप सब स्कूलों में हमारे प्रेम धर्म का भजन कराइये। तब वे चुप रहे। फिर मैं ने यह कहा कि अगर यह सम्भव नहीं तो शहर में ही बड़ी बड़ी सभायें कर के प्रेम धर्म का भजन कराइये। फिर भी वे चुप रहे मैं ने कहा अगर यह भी मुमकिन नहीं तो फिर राष्ट्रपति भवन में ही यह भजन करवाइये। तब उन्होंने कहा हां, यह ठीक है। मगर वे यह भी नहीं करा सके। जब यह हालत है तो क्या किया जाय। बहरहाल मैं तो अर्ज करना चलूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जो दो बाहरी आदमियों की आपस की बात है, वह पार्लियामेंट में इस तरह पर नहीं कहनी चाहिये।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : मगर साहब, वह बड़ी अहमियत रखती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अहमियत आप के लिये थी और उन के लिये, यहां उस के बतलाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : पंचायत राज के विषय में ठीक वही बात हुई जो मैं कहता रहा हूं और इस के लिये मैं ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद भी दिया। मगर मैं वही बात कहूंगा जो कि मेरे भाई डा० सामन्तसिंहार ने यहां कही कि सभी गांवों में शक्ति दी जाय पंचायतों को। वह इस तरह से कि पटवारी पंचायत का हो, चौकीदार पंचायत का हो, जो फैसले हों वे पंचायत में हों, इन कचेहरियों में कोई न जाय जिन में दस-दस, बारह-बारह साल तक मामला चलता रहता है और बाप मर जाय, बेटा मर जाय, नाती के जमाने में उसका फैसला हो। यह चीजें नहीं होनी चाहियें। मैं कहता हूं :

> "गांव गांव में हो स्वराज,
> गांव वालों का अपना राज,
> नगर नगर में हो स्वराज,
> नगर वालों का अपना राज।"

आज हम पर जो तरह तरह के कर लगाये जाते हैं, वह भी नहीं होना चाहिये। सिर्फ जमीन व मकान पर और दौलत पर कर लिया जाय, और उस का फायदा सब को पहुंचाया जाय। आप चाहे जितना भी रुपया बना लीजिये, उस में कोई हर्ज नहीं, लेकिन हम देखेंगे कि वह रुपया खर्च आप कैसे करते हैं। अगर आप बुराई में रुपया खर्च करते हैं तो हम आप को रोकेंगे, पकड़ेंगे, और अगर आप अच्छे कामों में उस को खर्च करते हैं तब बड़ी अच्छी बात है, खर्च कीजिये।

अब खत्म करना चाहता हूं इसलिये गिना ही सकता हूं अपनी बातों को। इतनी बातें हैं, क्या क्या कहूं ? बुरे सिनेमा न हों, घुड़दौड़ और जुए के खेल न हों, सट्टा न हो। आखीर में मैं यही बातें आप से कह सकता हूं।

हिन्दुस्तान कामनवेल्थ में से निकले, पाकिस्तान न रहे, आर्यान बने। ईरान से असम तक, हिमालय से सीलोन तक आर्यान हो, एशिया के सूबे का एक जिला और एशिया संसार संघ राज्य का एक सूबा। गांव-गांव में हो स्वराज, गांव वालों का अपना राज, नगर नगर में हो स्वराज, नगर वालों का अपना राज। मजदूर कारखानों के भागीदार बनाये जायें, खानों में भागीदार बनाये जायें और रेल का जो बोर्ड है उस में प्रतिनिधि बैठें मजदूरों के।

आखिर में मेरी अर्ज यह है कि तमाम मदरसों में कारखाने हों, खेत हों, बाग हों, गोशाला हों और हमारे लड़के आवश्यक

वस्तुयें उत्पन्न करें । यही चीज ध्वनियों में हो । हमारे जो सिपाही हैं उन को भी खुश करना होगा । हम तमाम जमादारों को कैप्टेन बना देंगे और तमाम सूबेदारों को कर्नल बना दें । इस तरह से अगर हम उन को मिला कर चलें . . .

उपाध्यक्ष मवोदय : पहले इतनी बातों पर अमल हो जाने दीजिये, बाकी दूसरे मौके पर कहियेगा ।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : मेरा दावा है कि अगर इस तरह से हम अपनी हुकूमत को चलायेंगे तो बरसों साल यहां बैठेंगे और हमारी कोई मुखालिफत नहीं होगी और हम और आप मिल कर इस तमाम कार्यक्रम को चलाते रहेंगे ।

13 hrs.

Shri Parulekar (Thana): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, out of the two main functions to be discharged by a Presidential Address, the task of stating and describing the economic conditions in the country fully, objectively, and in all its essential aspects, and of dealing with the burning problems of the people and pointing out the measures which Government propose to adopt for solving them is a very important one.

Does this President's Address try to discharge this task? I will confine myself to seek an answer to this question. Sir, it will be my endeavour to point out that the President's Address is a dismal failure in this respect. Firstly, Sir, it tries to describe the economic advance of this country, but fails to point out the unhealthy tendencies which are developing fast and the dangers to which our economy is exposed. Secondly, it tries to describe the economic conditions of this country minus the conditions of the people who constitute the country. This has not been a feature of this Address alone, but this has been a common and a distinguishing feature of all the Addresses so far delivered in this House during the last four years.

Sir, I will proceed now to state some facts to substantiate the charges which I have made. Sir, the Address tries to draw the attention of the country, of the people and of this House, and rightly so, to the economic advance which has been made during the last four years. It points out that the index of industrial production in this year is 167 and it was 149 for the corresponding period of the previous year. It also points out that the production of kharif cereals is estimated to be more than two million tons higher than that in 1959-60. It also draws the attention of the House to the fact that the national income is estimated to be Rs. 12,210 crores, as compared to Rs. 10,920 crores in 1955-56. This is so far as the economic advance of the country is concerned.

But it ignores the dangerous tendencies which are developing in this country and which are a danger to our developing economy. That danger is the flow of foreign capital into this country from those countries which have got surplus capital to export and which export their surplus capital in order to seek profit. The exploitation of the country is thus fast increasing.

In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the House to the figures which have been given in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin of April 1960. It shows that in June 1948 the foreign capital invested in this country was Rs. 255·8 crores. In 1953 it was Rs. 392·1 crores. In 1955 it was Rs. 456 crores; in 1956 it was Rs. 492.8 crores; in 1957 it was Rs. 541·7 crores; and in 1958 it was Rs. 570·8 crores. These figures are eloquent enough to show that the foreign capital is flowing into this country at a rapid rate. I have no time to give other figures also which clearly show that the rate at which it is flowing into this country is fast growing.

[Shri Parulekar]

Sir, there are some who advocate that investment of foreign capital in our industry is not only inescapable, but not economically harmful. The chief exponents of this theory are the hon. the Finance Minister and Shri Manubhai Shah. I would not enter into a theoretical discourse to point out that investment of foreign capital is most dangerous to our economic development. Sir, development of economy with the aid of investment of foreign capital cannot be an independent economy; it will be an economy which will be exposed to dangers. It is an elementary principle of economics and yet it is surprising that the hon. the Finance Minister and the other Ministers do not know this fundamental principle of economics, the harmful effects of the flow of foreign capital and investment of foreign capital in our industry, and the danger to which our economy is exposed thereby. Sir, leaving aside this theoretical aspect of the question, I would ask one question: have we not that bitter experience through which this country has gone when it was under the rule of British imperialism for more than three hundred years and of the harmful effects of investment of foreign capital on our industry? Have we foregotten to draw lessons from our past bitter experience. Sir, this has not been brought out in the President's Address.

I would like to draw attention to another omission in the President's Address. Sir, it ignores to draw the attention of the House to the disturbing fact that foreign debt is fast mounting and to its serious implications on our economy. These figures which are given in the same issue of the Reserve Bank Bulletin will indicate how dangerous is the situation which has developed. Sir, these are the figures of foreign debt: in 1955 it was Rs. 714 crores; in 1957 it was Rs. 1,053 crores; in 1958 it was Rs. 1,291 crores; in 1959 it was Rs. 1,578 crores. Thus during the last five years it has doubled. And now there is a proposal of the Planning Commission to have additional debt in the Third Five Year Plan of Rs. 2,700 crores. This is a colossal figure. These figures include the foreign debt which we have received from socialist countries, but it is not of great magnitude.

Sir, the World Bank Mission in 1958 when it visited India came to the conclusion that so fas as India was concerned, she had mortgaged her future foreign exchange reserves; her debt is so heavy.

There is difference between debt incurred from socialist countries and the debt incurred from other capitalist, imperialist countries. The debt incurred from socialist countries helps to develop an independent economy, a self-reliant and expanding economy, whereas the debt incurred from capitalist countries only perpetuates our dependence on those countries and does not help the country to develop an independent economy. Sir, I would in this connection read a very small paragraph from a book which is entitled *Soviet Economic Aid* by Mr. Joseph Berliner, published for the Council of Foreign Relations, New York. It is not a publication of any Communist Party anywhere in the world. This is what it say:

> "Soviet loans are used primarily for the construction of industrial installations, some of which may eventually increase the foreign exchange earning capacity of the nation, either by the increased production of exportable commodities or by increased domestic production of commodities that substitute for imports.
>
> In the case of India, about 80 per cent of the United States grants was used for the purchase of industrial commodities and about 55 per cent of the total consisted of machinery products. But of the latter, the largest proportion consisted of railroad equipment and motor vehicles and engines, much less of industrial machinery to be installed in factories."

This is on page 63 to 64. Further he says at another place:

> "United States aid agencies and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development insist on a detailed analysis of the economic usefulness of the projects they are asked to finance.
>
> United States aid programme requires its administration to pass on the economic soundness of the project proposals and to refuse these requests it consideres unjustified."
>
> "The Soviet Union, on the other hand, represents itself as willing to finance any project that the recipient considers desirable."

He points out a third distinguishing feature. It is this.

> "U.S.S.R. is willing to accept repayment in the commodities the borrowers traditionally export."
>
> "The approach seems to be, 'Tell us what you want and we will take anything you wish to sell us in exchange'."

Then, he concludes that—

> "The availability of Soviet aid increases the independence of neutral countries."

These are the chief characteristics which distinguish the two kinds of debts. Unfortunately, the fact is that the other kind of debt which will perpetuate our dependence has increased at such a rate that we have already mortgaged our foreign exchange resources of the future. This debt is still increasing.

In this connection I am very happy to point out that Shri Asoka Mehta, whose antipathy and opposition to communism we all know, has also written an articles, the gist of which has appeared in the *Times of India* dated the 14th February and in which he substantiates what this author has said

Now, I will pass on to other categories of omissions in the President's Address. The Address hides the ugly fact that despite the fact that employment is increasing, unemployment is increasing faster. The figures are heart-rending and they are given in the March issue of the *Reserve Bank Bulletin*. I will read these figures briefly. About the number of applicants on the live register seeking employment—there are various categories—it states:

	1951	1959
Industrial Supervisory Services	3,448	13,747
Skilled and semi-skilled services	38,021	105,263
Clerical services	85,057	356,170
Educational services	4,825	68,981
Domestic services	11,704	53,100
Unskilled services	162,445	754,079
Others	23,219	69,561

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must try to conclude now.

Shri Parulekar: I have a lot to say, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Thirteen minutes have already elapsed. I am very sorry that if I give more time to the hon. Member I will have to knock out another speaker. He knew that he had 15 minutes. Priorities ought to have been fixed by him. He knew that every member from the Opposition is not to get half an hour. Every member of a group can get 15 minutes while the first speaker alone gets 30 minutes.

Shri Parulekar: If you can give me 5 minutes I will be able to do justice to the other points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My difficulty is that one other hon. Member will have to forego his chance. All right. The hon. Member may go on.

Shri Parulekar: The total number is:

1951	328,719
1959	1,420,901

Another fact which the Addsess does not bring out is that despite the fact that production has increased, the cost of living is increasing faster. In 1956, the index number was 374 on the basis of 1939 as 100; and in 1960, it was 438.

With regard to conditions of workers also, there is enough evidence to show that the cost of living is increasing and the real wages have been falling during the last 4 years. As regards agricultural labour, Shri Gopalan has already pointed out the features which the report has brought out and the fact that the conditions of agricultural labourers are deteriorating.

I will only take a minute or two before I conclude. The only question that arises is, 'Are these ugly consequences inevitable?' Are they inescapable? Since I have no time to deal with the subject, I will only mention that they can be avoided; they are not inevitable and they are not inescapable provided we follow the non-capitalist path of development. If we follow the capitalist path of development, these are its inherent consequences which cannot be avoided. That is what I want to point out.

What is the conclusion which emerges from the facts which I have stated so far? The one conclusion that emerges is that the Address hides ugly facts of the reality. It gives only a partial picture of the reality. It is, therefore, unfaithful and deceptive.

Now the question can be asked and will be asked, 'Why does the Government hide these facts? Does it do so consciously or unconsciously?' I do not know why. But, if Government is hiding them consciously, then the only conclusion that emerges is that it is a conscious and calculated attempt to deceive themselves and the people. If it is done unconsciously, then, the other conclusion is that the Government is absolutely indifferent and callous to the woes, miseries and burning problems of the people.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks to the President. In saying so, I just have to submit as follows.

The President, in his Address, has said:

> "Though many and stubborn problems still await solution, or are in the precess of being solved, the situation both at home and abroad shows signs of improvement and justifies hope and cautious optimism."

Supporting the view he has taken he has not stated the basis of optimism. He has not told us as to how these problems will be solved. We should have been enligtened on this point.

So far as the problem at home is concerned, there is great disintegration in the country as we see at present. In order to do away with disintegration we have to find out the causes which have led to this disintegration. The first cause which appears to me is our mental outlook of the position and functions of the legislators and of the Ministers. We have made this thing a forum of satisfying our low ambition for our self-aggrandisement. This profession is a very noble and pious thing and we should regard it as a profession of dedication to the service of the countsy rather than gratifying our personal ambition.

There are certain things which are taken advantage of by the so-called politicians and as such disintegration

arises. The Government has not got a firm policy in regard to language and we find there is so much of dispute and difference of opinion with the result that so much trouble arises. We should have a very firm policy regarding the question of language; we should have a decisive policy and tell everyone that this is the policy which we shall follow. I would suggest that, if necessary, we should have an all-party conference and there we should decide regarding the question of language in all the States. The States should also follow that policy so that the political parties would not exploit and create commotions on this question.

The other thing is about the partition of States in two or three parts: Nagaland, Punjabi Suba or this or that suba. In this regard also, we should have a very firm policy and this also may be done at the all-party conference so that the other party which always exploits these problems for their own political ends may not do so. These things have to be taken into consideration and at the all-party conference level should decide these two questions once for all and then most of the problems of disintegration will be solved. As I have said in the beginning, we should regard this profession and work in Parliament and legislatures as one of dedication; the ministerial classes should regard themselves as dedicated workers for the country.

14.33 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

The moment we regard it as a duty to our country and we dedicate ourselves to that, there will not be so much trouble.

In our external relations, we have placed too much reliance on the so-called friendly agreements with other countries and we have not seen whether the other country which has entered into an agreement with us is serious about it or it is only a pious hope that they have given to us. We should be very vigilant and we should not forget that we have to protect the interests of our country. I must say that in the past we have not been vigilant and that is why China has been able to encroach so much upon our territory. It has become rather difficult to get back those territories from her. We should not simply hope that China will persuade herself to see the mistake and restore the territory to us. We should tell China once for all that unless the occupied territories are given back to us there could not be any question of negotiation. We should strengthen ourselves from all sides in order to get back all our territories. We feel that if we enter into agreements with other countries, they will behave in the same way as we do but that is not the case. I would refer here to the Berubari question—a human problem and not a political problem. We appealed to our Prime Minister and he referred it to Ayub Khan that he should consider it as a human problem. But he did not do so. Pakistan would not have lost anything: in exchange they could have got some other territory. But he stuck to his demand. My point in bringing in this question is that while entering into these so-called friendly treaties or agreements, whatever we may call them, we have to be careful and vigilant and see whether the other countries also abide by them.

Take again the question of China's suzerainty over Tibet. They had gone back on the agreement with us. Tibet was a buffer State and gave us great protection. Now that has gone. If this has happened in our countries the Government would have been brought down by the people. But here such mistakes are made even by the Government. It is not that they are done deliberately. We are very straightforward and we do what we agree to. We think that the other countries which sign the agreements will follow the same policy. Now, we know that we should not depend upon the other people entirely and we should be very vigilant.

[Shri Jhunjhunwala]

I shall now come to the question of our economy. We have now the Five Year Plan; it is welcome. The way in which it has been framed is good. It is not difficult to make a Plan when we have money and other resources and other things. We know our requirements and we can make a plan. The most important thing is to see how it is implemented and executed. But, as our Prime Minister has said, the whole difficulty lies in the execution and implementation of the Plan. Instead of having this kind of Planning Commission, we should have a Planning Commission for finding out as to where we are deficient in executing and implementing the Plan. When we look to the three steel plants, we find what colossal loss is occurring daily. There is no co-ordination between one Ministry and another. When we want to start a particular thing, we have to make all arrangements for it: from where we shall get the coal, the iron ore and all these things. All these are not taken into consideration. There is want of co-ordination between one Ministry and another. Therefore, I would suggest that the Government should have a Commission to see how the Plan can be executed and implemented properly.

The President has also made a remark that much time is taken between the time when the policy is framed and the period when it is put into practice.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: I shall finish in five minutes. The President says that this aspect is being taken into consideration. It is a most urgent point. If you want to build up our economy in the right direction this is very very necessary. They say sometimes that while we are doing such and such a thing, a short delay does not matter. But then it puts us into a colossal loss. In paragraph 22 of the Address, the President has mentioned that the national income for 1959-60 is such and such and in the next paragraph he says that so far as the price level is concerned, it has increased by about six per cent. When we compare the per capita income, we shall find that the prices are rising high.

In this connection, I should also like to point out that when we calculate the per capita income we should bear in mind that most of the income goes to the people of the higher level. The smaller people get very little. So, if we take that aspect also into consideration, we will find that the national income at the lower level if at all it has increased it is very insignificant and it cannot cope up with the rise in the prices which is going on.

The President, in one of his earlier addresses—for the year 1959-60—said that our economy should be such as will be self-generating and self-reliant. In this respect, in the course of the reply in the Rajya Sabha, it has been said that a base has been created. Yes; a base has been created and so many industrial estates have been established in many States. But it all requires a very extensive propaganda and we should go and tell the people that this is the thing which we should do and that they should take to them. Otherwise, all this will remain where it is.

I may next point out one more thing. *Panchayati Raj* has been established. This is a very good sign and this is a thing which India requires. It is of course an old thing.

Mr. Chairman: May I point out that the hon. Member's time is over?

Shri Jhunjhunwala: I am on my last point though I have got many more things to say. I shall finish in one minute. As I have said, disintegration has taken place at a high level. If it percolates into panchayats and all these things, we do not know where we shall be. I should request hon.

Members to see in what difficult position we shall be when the disintegration which has been going on at the higher level percolates to the lower level. It is now left to the higher level people to build up good, high and noble traditions so that the people at the village level can also follow the same. The tradition of the people below has been to follow the people in the higher level. But then we are setting up a very bad example. We preach one thing against casteism, against provincialism and all these things, but while applying it to ourselves, we do it in quite a different way. This produces a very dangerous effect on the minds of the people in the villages. We should be very careful in this respect. The people at the higher level should build up noble traditions and they should regard it as a profession of dedication and not of personal ambition and personal aggrandisement.

श्री नरदेव स्नातक (अलीगढ़—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर आज वाद-विवाद का चौथा दिन है। पिछले तीन दिनों से इस पर बहस चल रही है। कांगो की, लाओस की, अल्जीरिया की और जर्मनी आदि देशों की समस्याओं के बारे में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसको जिस तरह से सुलझाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, वह दुनिया जानती है। उन देशों की समस्याओं की अपेक्षा हमारे अपने देश की भी बहुत बड़ी समस्यायें हैं। चीन जोकि हमारा पड़ोसी देश है, बड़ा होने के नाते हम उसको अपना बड़ा भाई मानते हैं। परम्पराओं और आदर्शों को यदि हम देखें तो हमारा देश उससे कहीं ज्यादा आगे है। परन्तु आज के युग में आबादी का बड़ा महत्व है, इसलिए हम उसको अपना बड़ा भाई मानते थे। परन्तु बड़े भाई ने छोटे भाई पर पीछे से पीठ पर वार किया है और हमारी १२,००० वर्ग मील भूमि पर, सीमा क्षेत्र पर कब्जा कर लिया है और दुनिया को सह-अस्तित्व और पंचशील का उपदेश देता जा रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान को बदनाम करने में उसने कोई कसर उठा नहीं रखी। उसने बर्मा से सीमा सम्बन्धी संधि की, नेपाल से संधि करने वह जा रहा है और हमारे पड़ोसी सहोदर भाई पाकिस्तान को बहका रहा है। साथ ही साथ हमारे दो छोटे भाइयों, भूटान और सिक्किम को वह फुसला रहा है। ये छोटे देश हैं। इन्होंने चीन को अंगूठा दिखा दिया है और उन्होंने अपने बड़े भाई हिन्दुस्तान से गठबन्धन किया है और कहा है कि उनकी सीमाओं के बारे में जो निर्णय होना है, वह भारत करेगा। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि हमारे पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों को चीन बहका रहा है और हमारे देश की भूमि पर अपना कब्जा जतला रहा है और कुछ भाग पर तो कब्जा उसने कर भी लिया है।

हमारी वैदेशिक नीति स्पष्ट है। संसार के दूसरे देशों ने हमारी वैदेशिक नीति को सराहना की है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और भारत सरकार प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि लड़ाई न हो। आप जानते हैं कि खेत को मेड़ के प्रश्न को लेकर दो भाइयों में भी भारत में लड़ाई हो जाती है, लठ भी चल जाते हैं। परन्तु इतने बड़े भूभाग पर चीन द्वारा कब्जा कर लिये जाने के बाद भी भारत सरकार और हमारे देश के नेता यही चाहते हैं कि शान्तिपूर्वक मामला सुलझ जाये। परन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश चीन इसको मानता नहीं है। यह समय ही बतलायेगा कि मामला कैसे सुलझता है और हमारी सरकार इसके बारे में क्या करती है। यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, जिस पर आज हमारे देश को गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना है। अपोजिशन में जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं वे चाहते हैं कि लड़ाई की घोषणा कर दी जाये। वे लड़ाई की भाषा में सोचते हैं। हम उनसे ज्यादा लड़ाई की बात करना चाहते हैं पर इसका आज समय नहीं है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने राज्य सभा में कहा है कि हम अपनी सीमा के मामले में कोई सौदेबाजी नहीं करेंगे और यदि जबर्दस्ती हमारे पर लड़ाई थोपी गई तो उसका हम मुकाबला

[श्री नरदेव स्नातक]

करेंगे । आप जानते हैं यह क्यों हो रहा है ? यह इसलिए हो रहा है कि जिस तरह से बिना नकेल या पगहा के बूढ़ा सांड उपद्रव करता है, ठीक उसी तरह से चीन कर रहा है । राष्ट्र संघ का वह सदस्य नहीं है । हमारी सरकार और हमारे नेता बहुत दिनों से प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि यू० एन० ओ० का चीन सदस्य बन जाये । अब भी हम यही चाहते हैं और भविष्य में भी यही चाहेंगे कि वह यू० एन० ओ० का सदस्य बन जाये । परन्तु कुछ बड़े राष्ट्रों के रवैये के कारण चीन को उसका सदस्य बनने नहीं दिया जा रहा है । यदि वह यू० एन० ओ० का सदस्य बन जाता तो यह निश्चित बात है कि जो उसने हमारे भूभाग पर कब्जा कर लिया है, वह न कर पाता । अब समय बतायेगा कि हमारी सरकार इस दिशा में क्या प्रयत्न करती है और किस तरह से इस क्षेत्र को वापिस लेती है ।

अब मैं हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा । हिन्दी भाषा को हमारे संविधान ने राज भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया है । सन् १९६५ में हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी राज भाषा घोषित कर दी जायेगी । यद्यपि यह कार्य बहुत उपयोगी है, परन्तु अंग्रेजी के लिये सन् १९६५ तक छूट दी हुई है । हम यह देखते है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो मंत्रालय हैं उन में काम करने वाले जो अधिकारी वर्ग हैं वे हिन्दी से विरोध रखते हैं । मंत्री या बड़े अधिकारी उन से कहते हैं कि जल्दी से काम करो और हिन्दी में उत्तर देने की जो बात है वह हिन्दी में दो । परन्तु यदि वे उत्तर देते भी हैं तो बहुत देर में देते हैं । इस का यह परिणाम हो जाता है कि जिस प्रयोजन के लिये वह वार्तालाप या पत्र व्यवहार होता है उस में देरी हो जाती है और काम में विघ्न पड़ता है । आप जानते हैं कि हिन्दी जानने वालों की संख्या संसार में तीसरे नम्बर की है । पहला नम्बर तो चीनी भाषा जानने वालों का है, जो कि चीन देश में रहते हैं, लगभग ३० या ३५ करोड़ । दूसरा स्थान अंग्रेजी को दिया जाता है । कहते हैं कि २५ करोड़ के करीब अंग्रेजी भाषा भाषी हैं, और तीसरे नम्बर पर हिन्दी को बताया जाता है, जिस को लगभग २० करोड़ लोग जानने वाले हैं । यदि हम लंका, नेपाल, सिंगापुर और बर्मा तथा पाकिस्तान में हिन्दी जानने वालों की संख्या को और जोड़ लें तो यह संख्या करीब ३२ या ३३ करोड़ के हो जाती है । इस तरह से संसार में हिन्दी जानने वालों की संख्या दूसरे नम्बर पर हो जाती है, जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेजी जानने वाले १ फी सदी से ज्यादा नहीं हैं । फिर भी सारा शासन कार्य अंग्रेजी में चल रहा है, चाहे वह केन्द्रीय सरकार हो या प्रदेश सरकार हो, उन सब जगहों में अंग्रेजी का ही बोलबाला है । यद्यपि गृह मंत्रालय ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालयों के लिये हिन्दी की कक्षा की व्यवस्था कर रखी है, उस में जो भी कर्मचारी या अधिकारी वर्ग हैं, उन की संख्या पांच या सात वर्ष पहले जितनी थी, उतनी ही आज भी है, जब कि पढ़ने वालों की संख्या पहले से काफी ज्यादा है । अब उन की संख्या बढ़नी चाहिये । इस तरह से हमारे काम में भी सहूलियत होगी और हम को असन्तोष भी नहीं होगा । इस समय हमारे गृह मंत्रालय ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अथवा रोमन अंकों के लिये एक आदेश दे रखा है, और वह यह कि जितने प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी में छपें, उन में जो अंक लिखे जायें वे रोमन अंक हों । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस तरह का आदेश क्यों दिया गया है । वह तो ऐसी ही बात हो गई जैसे खद्दर के कुर्ते पर विलायती कपड़े का पैबन्द लगा दिया गया हो । इसी तरह से देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जाने वाली हिन्दी प्रतिवेदन में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अंकों को लिखा जाता है । मुझे कोई चिन्ता नहीं है यदि रोमन में अथवा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप में अंकों को लिखा जाय । लेकिन यदि यह होता है तो मेरा यह सुझाव है कि अंग्रेजी के प्रतिवेदन में हिन्दी के अंक लिखे जाया करें । इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि जो हमारा अधिकारी वर्ग

है वह अपनी सहूलियत के लिये जनता को सहूलियत नहीं देता है । इस देश के आधे से ज्यादा लोग हिन्दी समझते हैं, पढ़ते हैं, और बोलते हैं, परन्तु उन को उन की भाषा में न समझा कर सारे प्रतिवेदन या वक्तव्य जो होते हैं वे अंग्रेजी में दिये जाते हैं । जिस को १ फी सदी लोग भी नहीं जानते हैं । यह एक विचारणीय विषय है ।

मैं देखता हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने इस दिशा में काफी प्रयत्न किया, और अब भी कर रहा है, परन्तु जितना उस को करना चाहिये था उतना नहीं किया है । आज भी कहते हैं कि हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय विश्व कोश बना रहा है तथा एक ऐतिहासिक व्याकरण तैयार कर रहा है । वह कब तक बनेगा, कितना उस में पैसा लगेगा, इस का पता नहीं । आज जो साधारण व्याकरण है यदि उस के अनुसार भी कार्य शुरू कर दिया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह जल्दी हो सकेगा और आम जनता को समझने में भी आसानी होगी । इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि हर ओर से हिन्दी के साथ सौतेला जैसा व्यवहार किया जा रहा है । मैं ने अपने कई एक भाषणों में हिन्दी के बारे में निवेदन किया है, परन्तु सरकार इस दिशा में मंदगति से प्रयत्न कर रही है, वह तेजी के साथ इस काम को आगे नहीं बढ़ा रही है ।

आज हमारी जो शिक्षा व्यवस्था है, एजुकेशन का सिस्टम या पद्धति है, वह बड़ी विचित्र है । जो हमारे देश के नेता हैं, बड़े बड़े विद्वान हैं वे विश्वविद्यालयों के दीक्षान्त भाषणों में इस वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली की बड़ी आलोचना करते हैं, वे कहते हैं कि वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली दूषित है, इस को बदलना चाहिये, परन्तु जब उन से इस दूषित प्रणाली को बदलने के लिये कहा जाता है, तब वे चुप हो जाते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि अब तक जो शिक्षा प्रणाली है वह अंग्रेजी राज के जमाने से चली आ रही है और उस में अब परिवर्तन होना चाहिये । कोई युग था, जब कि यहां अंग्रेजी राज्य था, तब वह उपयुक्त थी, परन्तु अब उस को परिवर्तित करना जरूरी है । एक जमाना था जब कि गुरुकुलों और ऋषिकुलों का कुलपति राजा होता था । वह दस दस हजार ब्रह्मचारियों को गुरुकुल में पढ़ाता था, उन ब्रह्मचारियों को पढ़ाई की सुविधायें थीं, खाने पीने की सुविधायें थीं, वस्त्र की सुविधायें थीं, रहने की सुविधायें थीं और इस का प्रबन्ध राज्य की तरफ से होता था, क्योंकि वही कुलपति होता था । किन्तु आज हमारे राज्यपाल कुलपति हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि उन्होंने विद्यार्थियों के खाने पीने की, कपड़े की और रहने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की । मेरा निवेदन है कि आप परीक्षण के तौर पर उन संस्थाओं को, जो कि अंग्रेजी राज्य के जमाने में अपना आदर्श कायम कर के अभी तक चलती रही हैं, पनपायें । आज हमारे बहुत से गुरुकुल हैं, उन की ओर ध्यान दें । और यदि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता तो मेरा निवेदन है कि हर एक जिले के अन्दर एक ऐसी संस्था खोली जाय जिस में २००, ४०० या ५०० विद्यार्थी न सही, कम से कम ५०, १०० विद्यार्थियों को आप प्रशिक्षण दें । आप उन के कपड़े की, खाने की, पुस्तकों आदि की व्यवस्था करें, जैसे कि प्राचीन गुरुकुलों का सिस्टम था, तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि हम उस में अवश्य सफल होंगे और जो हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में दोष हैं उन को दूर कर सकेंगे । इस तरह से जहां हमारी दूषित शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन होगा वहां हमारे बच्चों में भी कुछ आचार धर्म आयेगा और उनके अन्दर सदाचार पनपेगा । आज हम देखते हैं कि जो हमारे बच्चे स्कूल और कालेजों में जाते हैं वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा समय वाहियात चीजों में, सिनेमा देखने में और दूसरे राग रंगों में व्यतीत करते हैं। अपने मां बाप का बेशकीमती कमाई का पैसा, दूसरी चीजों में व्यय करते हैं और जो उन का कीमती समय अध्ययन में जाना चाहिये, उस से वे अछूते रहते हैं । यह हमारे सिस्टम की कमी है, उस में गलतियां हैं, इस लिये उस को बदलना होगा, तभी हमारे देश की उन्नति हो सकेगी । इस शिक्षा व्यवस्था के लिये

[श्री नरदेव स्नातक]

अन्दर में आप जो कुछ कर रहे हैं वह ठीक है, लेकिन उस में कुछ प्रगति होनी चाहिये ।

अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने जबलपुर कांड के बारे में भी अपने विचार रखे । वैसे जबलपुर में जो कांड हुआ उस से हमारा और हमारे देश के लोगों का माथा झुक जाता है, परन्तु इन सब के पीछे बड़ा कारण है कि हमारे यहां के बच्चों में अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ती चली जाती है । जो बच्चे स्कूल और कालेजों में पढ़ते हैं उन के अन्दर अपने ऊपर नियंत्रण रखने की आदत न होने से ऐसा होता है, वर्ना दो स्कूली बच्चों के कारण इस तरह के कांड न होते । यदि वे अनुशासित होते तो इस तरह की दुर्घटना न होती । अब तो जबलपुर कांड के जांच की रिपोर्ट ही हमें बतलायेगी कि वहां क्या क्या हुआ है, परन्तु फिर भी हमारा सिर इस दुर्घटना से शर्म से झुक जाता है । हमारी सरकार को इन सब चीजों की ओर ध्यान देना होगा और उचित दण्ड व्यवस्था करनी होगी ।

मेरा अपना विचार है कि हमारा पड़ोसी मित्र चीन, जिस ने पांच साल पहले "हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई" का नारा लगाया था, उस के अन्दर कुछ अक्ल आयेगी और हमारा जो भू-भाग उस के पास है वह छोड़ देगा नहीं तो संसार का जनमत उस के खिलाफ हो जायेगा और उन के अपने देश के अन्दर जो चीजें हैं वे ही उसे बाध्य करेंगी कि जो हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन है, उस से वह हट जाय ।

अन्त में मैं श्री भक्त दर्शन जी ने जो प्रस्ताव राष्ट्रपति को धन्यवाद देने का प्रस्तुत किया है उस का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं । राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो कुछ अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है वह ठीक है और समय के अनुकूल है और मैं चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी के लिये जिस विभाग की स्थापना की गई है उस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रगति हो ।

Shri Nausher Bharucha (East Khandesh): Mr. Chairman, we have been listening to this debate on the Motion of Thanks for the last three days and perhaps it is natural that our attention largely is riveted to the question of security of this country, to which so many speakers have made reference. The security of any country requires to be judged in the light of the international situation not only so far as the political part of that situation is concerned but also so far as the technique of aggression and defence is concerned. Today the whole world progresses so rapidly that one wonders whether the expenditure which we incur on defence running to nearly Rs. 250 crores annually is worth while incurring. Today we find, after having had complete control over our organisation of defence for over 13 years, this country remains as helpless in matters of defence as ever before. What is most surprising about the thing is that those who are in power and who should know better, seem to be completely self-complacent about this matter. Let it be frankly stated, if we have not been able to make any headway against aggression by China, it is largely due to the fact that we can do very little about it militarily. Apart from any other consideration involved in military use of force against China, the fact is that even if we wanted to, we would not be able to apply force, because war with China involves a totally different type of weapons of warfare from those that our army possesses. Warfare with China necessarily must mean a warfare in a jungle area, a warfare in a mountainous area, and a primitive type of guerilla war. Frankly, our army is not equipped with the necessary type of weapons to carry out this warfare. What is most surprising is that it is not appreciated that any warfare with China, if at all it comes to pass, would occur in mountainous terrain where most of our modern equipments, our supersonic jets, our anti-aircraft guns, our tanks, our armoured cars, everything very modern, would be practically useless. It

is a region where neither aircraft can operate very successfully, where aircraft has very limited operations, where small munitions carried on the back of men or mule can effectively carry on combat activities. While India is in a position to manufacture these small arms and munitions the most surprising part of it is that our ordnance factories are actually retrenching employees as surplus staff or diverting their production potential to producing the civil requirements such as pressure cookers and hair-clippers. It is a pity that when the country is facing such danger, when our army should have been equipped with the right type of munitions which we can manufacture, I repeat our ordnance factories are manufacturing pressure-cookers and hair-clippers. Until our people at the very top, our Ministers, appreciate the fact that the requirements of defence in a terrain like this are totally different, till then we cannot even start preparing for a war with China. Therefore, the aggression of China must be taken as a *fait accompli*, and it will present us with a permanent problem and a problem which this Government will not be able to solve.

In the Address delivered by the President perhaps stress has been very rightly laid on the question of world peace and disarmament. No doubt our country has contributed in a limited way to the solving of this question or at least preparing the way for the solution of this question. But as one reads papers day after day and as one contemplates over the vast scientific progress that has been made in the matter of armaments, particularly rockets, one begins to wonder whether this world ever will be able to solve the disarmament problem. The other day we read of Russia sending up a rocket which is heading towards the planet Venus. A correspondent of the Russian paper, *Izvestia*, in an interview with me asked what my reactions were and I told him that while the feat was certainly wonderful and thrilling and as the satisfaction of the human curiosity in such matters was so great that it has to be solved at any cost, this progress in rocketry raises very far-reaching issues in the matter of disarmament and the cause of world peace. Today the fact is not appreciated by many of us that just as America carries on a round-the-clock patrol by air bombers which carry nuclear weapons, similarly it is possible in the very near future, in a matter of months, to put into orbit nuclear weapons which will do the same function, namely, remain suspended in space not only for hours or days but for years together. It is quite possible that unless the question of outer space is tackled right from now the time may come when a good many of the nations may be able to occupy outer space, thus making disarmament in outer space much more difficult. But what is surprising is that we do not find any reference in the Address to this all-important problem.

Coming nearer home, another outstanding problem which affects us is in the matter of self-sufficiency in foodgrains. Sir, last year India entered into a contract with America for the supply of 17 million tons of foodgrains. It is most surprising that after two Five Year Plans the question of self-sufficiency in foodgrains is not yet in sight and the position at the end of the Third Plan will be that this country will continue to rely upon foreign imports. The paradox of the problem is to be found in this, namely, that while we wail over the agriculturists' incapacity to produce the requisite quantity of foodgrains, we continue to deny the agriculturists the necessary minimum price and other facilities. To my mind, a revolutionary policy in the matter of foodgrains is necessary and production of foodgrains must be put on a war footing. And this can be achieved, strangely enough, by commonsense methods rather than by importing very large quantities of foodgrains from abroad at terrific cost both in terms of money and in foreign exchange.

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

If we give more attention to small irrigation projects, if we give more attention to the fact that what is required by the agriculturists is reduction in the canal water rates, if we supply agriculturists with electricity for agricultural purposes at cheap prices, if we could supply them adequate quantity of fertilizers and supply them in good time, if we could supply them improved quality of seeds and cheaper credit, I for one am sure there would be no need for importing foodgrains in any quantity at all. It is wrong to dub our agriculturists as reactionary, not being capable of making use of more modern implements of agriculture. The agriculturists, I am sure, know and understand much better than what we do what their job is and, given the facilities, I have no doubt they will rise to the occasion and produce the requisite quantity of foodgrains.

Another question to which attention has been drawn is the question of inflation and spiralling of prices. The prices continue to rise. Government have tinkered with this problem, they have taken measures such as credit curbs, price fixation, taxation, savings, ceilings etc., all of which have limited utility in the matter of arresting the inflationary spiral, and one wonders what will be our position with an investment of Rs. 12,000 crores in the Third Plan. There you have made no provision for inflation during the third five year period. I am of the opinion that unless the Government pays greater attention to this problem of inflation a time must come when we will so get involved with the after-effects of inflation that not only our Third Plan will fail but there might be a veritable collapse of our entire economy.

14 hrs.

The last problem to which I shall refer is the question of liberation of Goa. Like everything else, we are told, the liberation of Goa has got to be peaceful. I have yet to come across peaceful liberation of colonies occupied by powers which are notoriously colonial and yet I do not understand why Dadra and Nagar Haveli are not left free to organise liberation of Goa. We say on the one hand that Goa is part and parcel of India, as it certainly is, and on the other hand we take every effective measure to prevent its liberation being undertaken by the citizens of this country. What type of paradoxical talk is this that on the one hand we say that Goa is a part of India and on the other we prevent Indians from participating in its liberation?

There are many other things to which attention in the Address has been invited by the President. I am not satisfied that the Address gives us an invigorating lead for the next year to come. It is a humdrum list of what has been achieved—and achieved in a very small and limited measure—and the usual talk of the Bills which this House will have to pass. This is not the way in which an Address has to be delivered. There is nothing original about this Address. So long as we continue to remain in the rut that we have been in year after year, it is very difficult to see how India will prosper in the context of a world situation that daily grows more dangerous and more difficult to live in.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, most of the hon. Members have given their views on China, Congo, Pakistan, Burma and other foreign countries. I generally speak on agriculture and I shall confine my remarks to domestic questions.

The President has referred in paragraph 23 of his Address to textile prices. In paragraph 24 he referred to Panchayati Raj and in paragraph 25 he referred to agricultural production. I shall confine my remarks to these three subjects.

I would like to know from the Government their clear policy towards agriculture *vis-a-vis* the textile industry. You will be pleased to see that

Government issued a notification on the 5th December, 1960, stating that textile prices were increasing and were causing undue hardship to the consumers for the last over a year. We see from this that the textile industry was allowed to earn as much as possible for the whole year. Then the Government says that a suggestion was made to the Indian Cotton Mills Federation, and a warning was issued to them and they heeded to the warning. How? The Federation issued instruction on the 3rd September, 1960, to all cotton mills in the country, that is, their members, asking them to charge 25 per cent more on coarse, 22 per cent more on lower medium, 18 per cent more on higher medium, 11½ per cent. more on fine and 9 per cent more on superfine cloth over the prices prevalent a year before. These were the instructions that they issued. On the one side the Government were giving a warning to the mills, on the other side the warning was utilised by the Federation of the cotton mills to increase the price and legalise the rise.

Thereafter there was a meeting of the mill-owners with the hon. Commerce Minister and a contemptuous decrease in prices of about 2 per cent or so was accepted. So, they had a rise of 25 per cent on coarse cloth and a contemptuous decrease of 2 or 3 per cent was accepted by them. Thus we see that the textile industry is allowed to gather as much as possible at the cost of not only consumers but also at the cost of cotton producers. My grievance is that the textile industry is allowed to grow fatter and fatter at the cost of the producers.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): In spite of this complaint of his, he has gone there.

Shri P. R. Patel: I am here to serve the agriculturists in a better way than merely to waste my time away in speaking from that side.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: After four years!

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Five years in Bombay also.

Shri P. R. Patel: What has happened is that the ceiling on cotton price was fixed in 1951. We know that during the period 1951 to 1960 prices of all commodities have increased. That must be accepted. There is no exception. There is no commodity the price of which has not increased. I will give some figures to show that even the price of cotton manufactures increased from base 100 in 1952-53 to 130 at the end of July 1960. So there is an increase of 30 per cent. In timber there is an increase of 40 per cent.

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): But food prices are going down.

Shri P. R. Patel: I am saying so. Price of oil cakes increased by 39 per cent, of tea by 114 per cent, of *gur* by 50 per cent and of tobacco by 10 per cent. But the ceiling price of cotton that was fixed in 1951 has been maintained throughout. It has not only been maintained, but very recently when Government declared their policy about cotton for the year 1960-61 in that policy the ceiling price of Kalyan cotton that was fixed in 1951-52 at Rs. 870 a *kandy* was reduced to Rs. 840 a *kandy*. So there is a decrease of Rs. 30. We see on the one side increase in the prices of textiles. The mill owners—poor mill-owners—are allowed to gather more and for the agriculturists, the ceiling price has been reduced, not only for Kalyan cotton, but the other types, Western, Vijai, and Surti. Artificial zones were created and prices were brought down. When representations were made from all sides, and there were protests from all sides, the result was, a negligible increase was give in the case of Kalyan cotton, Rs. 10 or so. That shows our policy towards the agriculturists. I tell you, unless we revise our policy, we shall not be doing justice to 80 per cent of the population in the country. I would request the Government to look into the matter. I would ask the Government, how is it that textile prices went on increasing and

[Shri P. R. Patel]

how is it that the Government was pleased to decrease the cotton prices. Was it not proper time to raise the ceiling? The ceilings were fixed in 1951. There has been a rise in all prices. Naturally, the price of cotton also deserves to be put up at a higher level. But, we did not. What are we doing? This time, we had been short of cotton. Just to meet our needs in cotton, just to see that our mill owners do not suffer, we imported cotton from outside. We are indebting ourselves and under P.L. 480, we are getting cotton. We shall pay later on. My submission is that this policy requires a change.

Not only that. If we look at foodgrains, what do we find? A reply was given by the hon. Minister of Agriculture two days back that surplus of wheat is there in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. Wheat is accumulating. Well, it is not the fault of the Central Government; it is the fault of the State Government. It may be the fault of State Government; it may not be fault of the Central Government. But, what was the fault of the agriculturists who produced the wheat? It is accumulating. Prices have gone down and the sufferers are the agriculturists. We allow the agriculturists to suffer. My submission is that our policy towards agriculturists requires to be revised.

I may refer to Panchayati Raj. I do not want to say much. But, I can say that this is a revolutionary step that we have taken. It is a good thing. My experience is, because I have worked from Municipality to Local Board, and from the State legislature to this House, . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The highest now.

Shri P. R. Patel: Yes. Those persons who come straight have no sufficient experience. My experience is that when the people's co-operation is there, everything succeeds and our Plan succeeds. We have implemented two Plans. But, the enthusiasm that should have been created amongst the people is wanting. By the establishment of the Panchayati Raj, we shall be creating enthusiasm in the people to look after their own development works, and they will be participating in our Third Five Year Plan. It is a good thing. It is a new experiment here in Rajasthan. But, we had Panchayats in the days of Baroda; we had local boards in the days of Baroda. After Baroda was merged, we have so many panchayats in Gujarat. Our experience is that the Panchayats are doing very well. I think Panchayati Raj will be a success in the country. But, one thing is required. The man at the top in the ministry should run the Panchayati Raj in a most democratic way. He will have to forget the old methods and certain other things. I am sure the success will be there. Without Panchayati Raj, our democracy is not safe. We may have legislatures; we may have a Parliament. But, these are the *sikhars*. The roots are in the villages. Panchayats are the roots of democracy, and if the roots grow strong, we shall succeed.

In the end, if I may be permitted, I would refer to China. The President had the hope that China will persuade herself to come to a satisfactory agreement with our country in regard to our borders. It is good if it bears fruit. But, as I know China and Chinese history, I have little hope. China entered into a treaty with us in 1954 and agreed to respect our integrity and our borders. We see, after this Panch Sheel treaty, they have behaved rather contrary to the terms of the treaty. They have captured our country. All these documents are there. The official team has done well and they have put all the evidence. The evidence is on our side but the territories are on the other side. We are the least concerned with evidence. We are concerned with our territory. I believe that China would become wise

not by negotiation, not by persuasion, but only by force. The country should become united and make our Government strong in this matter. This is what I submit.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Mr. Chairman; I associate myself with the Motion of Thanks to the President for the Address he was pleased to deliver to Members of Parliament. Coming as I do from the State which is vitally affected by the Chinese aggression and is also concerned with the famous McMahon Line, I could not but mention a bit about China, although China has been discussed by almost all the Members taking part in this discussion. We held high hopes that with the visit of the Chinese Prime Minister to our country followed by the meets of the high officials of India and China would settle our disputes; but all our hopes have been belied. Although there is good news that Long Ju has been evacuated by the Chinese whatever be the cause, reports have been coming that there are concentrations of troops and also preparations on the other side of the border. Added to this, we hear that the border talks have failed and that there are new demands by the Chinese for big chunks of our territory. The dark clouds that gathered in the northern horizon are becoming thicker and thicker. This House has not been given an opportunity to know the actual steps being taken by the Government to put up a strong defence, but, in the circumstances, I have only to submit that we must be able to rise to the occasion, we must see that we fortify our borders, build roads, improve communications, extend our railway line right up to the foot hills; above all, we must see that our national unity is not affected. We must prepare our people in such manner that they may rise as one man when occasion demands. They should be made aware of our imminent danger. Fissiparous tendencies should be crushed. Reactionaries, bad characters, and disruptionists should be combed out.

Coming to the formation of Naga Land, I do not find favour with the name Naga Land. It sounds as if it is a place somewhere in Europe like Poland, Finland, Scotland or Ireland. I wish the nomenclature is changed to Naga Bhoomi, Naga Pradesh or Naga Desh.

It is only five days ago that the inauguration of tne interim body in respect of the proposed Naga Land has taken place, of course, under extreme precaution and extreme security measures. While I extend my good wishes to the President and members of the interim body and sincerely hope that the Naga brethren will be able to live happily and be prosperous in their new State, I cannot but express concern at the increasing hostile activities.

In reply to a question of mine the other day, the hon. Prime Minister was saying that the Naga hostiles, losing their ground, had become desperate, and were resorting to violence, but I am sorry that I cannot wholly subscribe to this viewpoint.

The Naga population is about 3½ lakhs, and for the last ten years they they have been agitating for an indepdent Naga land. It is about six years since most of the agitator leaders have gone underground because of the pressure of our armed forces, and they have been directing the agitation from their jungle hide-outs. As a result, a lot of depredations, murders and attacks on officials, military personnel and loyalists have taken place. There is no denying the fact that it is only because of our superior and numerically greater armed forces that the Naga Hills are still within India.

The number of lives lost there, I think, would exceed the number of lives we lost during the 25 years of our struggle for independence of the country. We have not been able to get back the four air force personnel, about whom there was some mention

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

earlier in the House today. Yesterday our Defence Minister was saying that it would not be in the interests of the public to disclose details. But may I, with your permission, read out a news item from the *Assam Tribune* dated 21st February 1961, which from an official source? It says:

> "The four Indian Air Force personnel, captured by Naga hostiles in September last after shooting down an I.A.F. Dakota engaged in supply dropping, have been taken to an area inside Burma border controlled by hostiles, it was learnt here from official sources today."

The only railway line that passes through the heart of the State of Assam, which is the life line of the State, is being frequently attacked by the Naga hostiles, and as a result there is very often dislocation of railway communications. The people in the border areas are living in extreme panic. One of the brightest and bravest of the officials, in the person of Sadananda Chaliha, recently met his end at the hands of the hostiles under very tragic circumstances which has stirred the whole State of Assam.

It is said that it is very difficult to distinguish a hostile from a loyalist, otherwise how it could have been possible for the hostiles alone to kidnap as many as 27 *goan buras,* village headmen, who were invitees to the inauguration ceremony It is also said that if the military is withdrawn from the Naga Hills, the hostiles would out-number the loyalists and make the Naga Hills again a hot bed of secessionist activities. I do not hold the view that the hostiles have become as weak as has been held in some quarters.

I may be permitted to read out another news item from *Assam Tribune* dated 18th February, which, reporting the inauguration ceremony, writes:

> "For the first time jet planes escorted a convoy of aobut forty vehicles carrying the delegates in addition to the armoured vehicles and army escorts."

Then it says:

> "According to an official report, an army special was attacked by a hostile gang on February 14 last near the Dhansirir station, injuring two persons."

This is the sort of information we are getting. From this we have to consider whether actually the Naga hostiles are becoming weaker day by day.

In this connection I submit that we must not be complacent. We should give all facilities and strengthen the hands of the Convention leaders, but we should not be complacent that whatever is done in Naga Land is all right. We must be prepared to revise, our attitude towards the Naga hostiles. We should be prepared to reorientate our attitude and approach to the Naga problem, if necessary.

I find that there is no mention of the demand for a separate Hill State in Assam which is also agitating the mind of the people living in that area. I do not know how we can deny a separate status to the five hill districts, since we have given the one hill district of the Nagas the status of a separate State. I should not be misunderstood that I support this demand for a separate Hill State, but I am speaking from the point of view of consistency. I wish also to ventilate the reactions of my mind in the matter of handlinge of the affairs of north-eastern India, namely Assam.

After partition there were our two administrations in tha part of the country. One was the Assam Administration, and the other was the Tripura Administration. Manipur was also within Assam then, being one of the 20 districts. Of course, there was a common Governor, with a separate administration. By introducing Part

B States, we separated Manipur completely from Assam. Thus, if become three administrations in that area. After that, by the introduction of the Sixth Schedule in the Constitution we have made the six hill districts of Assam as autonomous districts; although the Nagas did not accept that, we made those hill districts became autonomous districts, and we set by five different administrations for them. Thus, there were in all eight administrations after the introduction of the Sixth Schedule. Then, by a stroke of the open, the six districts of NEFA have been separated from Assam. That became the ninth in the line of administrations. Lastly, the Naga State has now been carved out. Thus, in that part of the country, since after the Partition, in place of having two administrations, we are now having ten administrations. Surely, the House will be able to judge whether we are going in the direction of integration or whether we are not separating one from another by setting up these separate administrations. About oil finds, there is of course very good news. Last year also the President in this Address had made a reference to this. But I come from an area where there are two oil-fields, on worked by the Oil India Limited, and the other by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. The latter is a public sector organisation, while the former is a private sector organisation with, of course, Government participation. During the last seven years, the Oil India Limited have dug as many as 90 deep wells, whereas the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have dug during the last two and a half years only two wells. The performance of the Oil India Limited is such that with the oil that they would find, they will be able to feed two refineries. As against this, the performance of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is that of the two wells dug, one has been declared dry, while in respect of the other which was stated to contain some 50 million tons of oil, the position has been contradicted by the hon. Minister here. So, the performance of the public sector organisation has to rise to the same level, as, if not exceed, that of the private sector organisation.

14.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Lastly, I would like to mention a word about the visit of foreign dignitaries. A large number of foreign dignitaries have visiting our country very often, but we are extremely sorry, and our whole people very much dissatisfied at the fact that in none of the itineraries of these foreign dignitaries is Assam mentioned. Nobody goes to Assam. Assam has always been neglected. We hope that at least in future, when the itineraries of the foreign dignitaries are drawn up, Assam would find some place in them.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): I am one of those who characterise this Address as colourless, odourless and tasteless. On a close study of the Address, we find that our national difficulties are being aggravated, and there is a growing threat to the safety and integrity of our country. The Address itself gives no assurance about the steps or measures to be adopted by Government for confronting, and for a solution of, the various problems that face us.

The President has been pleased to refer to the Third Five Year Plan, and he has also referred to the rise in national income. He has also referred to the rise in prices. The other day when Shri Ranga referred to the Third Five Year Plan and offered some criticism, there was some mild stir in this House. I may make it quite clear that I am not against the development of the country or against the progress of the country. Our idea is that any economic planning in our country should conform to, and have some regard for, our economic conditions as also to the availability of internal resources. If

[Shri Mohammed Imam]

this principle is not kept in view, I am afraid we shall be in a tangled web from which it will be difficult for us to extricate ourselves. I am only anxious that the goose which lays the golden eggs should not be killed with a view to mop up all the golden eggs, ultimately finding that there is none.

We have had the experience of the two previous Plans. We know what considerable stresses and strains we have to put up with. We are also aware of the extent to which the people and the common man have been burdened with oppressive taxation. We are also aware of the extent to which the country has become indebted both internally and externally. We are also aware of the extent to which inflation has gone up and is staring at us. For want of time, I would not refer to how the country has suffered and what the impact of the huge debt that we have contracted has been, but suffice it for me to say that the present debts have involved the country in the payment of at least Rs. 200 crores every year as interest, and we are also leaving a huge liability for posterity. I am concerned at the incidence of taxation and the impact it will have on the people if we accept the Third Five Year Plan and push it through. As we know, we have no reserves. The entire expenditure on the Third Five Year Plan, which comes to Rs. 12,500 crores has to be met out of borrowed funds, deficit financing and taxation. The taxation contemplated is about Rs. 1,650 crores. This means, in the course of the Plan, in order to implement it, the *per capita* taxation in the country would be Rs. 40, apart from the taxes which we have already been paying. Just imagine what the plight of the common man will be, and how oppressive the weight of taxation will be.

Again, I may point out that the Indian people have been taxed much more than they were taxed before, and the limit has been reached. Government may say that they levy these taxes in order to restore the prosperity of the people or to make them happy. I have already said that the theory that the people are always taxed to prosperity is one of the crudest theories. It is a theory which has to be exploded. Taxes must be levied taking into consideration the living conditions, the earning capacity and the taxable capacity of the people. On the other hand, here we find nothing but indiscriminate and unlimited taxation.

I may also refer to the other implications of this unlimited borrowing and unlimited taxation, and the major one is inflation. Inflation has reached its height, and as you know, people are in the grips of a rigorous and cruel inflation. With these taxes, and with this over-expenditure, and with this borrowing, I am afraid inflation will go beyond their control; it will go to such an extent that I think, perhaps, the common man will have to starve. As it is, the prices of the essential commodities are high. For example, rice is sold at one seer a rupee. Take it from me, after all these taxes are levied, the inevitable consequences will be that prices will soar so high that we will be creating a famine and rice, to take one example, may be sold in quantities of half a seer or one-fourth of a seer. It is with a view to protect the common man from taxation, it is with a view to protect him from inflation that I plead that the Plan has to be modified considerably. It should not be as ambitious, or over-ambitious, as is envisaged now, and it must conform, as I have said to the economic position of the State and the people.

The President has said that our national income has gone up by about 6 or 7 per cent. The national income might have gone up, but has anybody considered how far the national expenditure has gone up, how far the earning capacity of the people has gone up and how much they have spent? I agree that ten years back

the *per capita* income was about Rs. 200. As against that, the *per capita* expenditure was about Rs. 120 or Rs. 150. Now the *per capita* income might have gone up to Rs. 340, but the *per capita* expenditure has gone beyond that figure. So his earning capacity might have increased, but his standard of living has gone down. I dread to think of the consequences when the Third Five Year Plan is attempted to be implemented.

Let me refer to another matter that has already been mentioned yesterday—the Jabalpur incident. I know this incident has agitated the minds of all right-thinking and patriotic Indians. These are unfortunate happenings. It is unfortunate that such incidents and occurrences have been of late far more frequent than they were before independence. (*An Hon. Member*: No, no.). I am going to prove that incidents of such magnitude, intensity and persistence have become very frequent. I am not concerned with communal minorities alone. There are number of minorities in the country. There are linguistic minorities, there are communal minorities, there are political minorities and there are other minorities. I submit that if incidents of this nature go on, the position of the minorities will become far more vulnerable than it is. They need protection.

We know that last year there were the unhappy incidents of Assam wherein scores of lives were lost and property worth lakhs destroyed. That was in the name of language. These incidents were followed by the unfortunate incident at Firozabad which was of a long duration and great intensity. Then we had the incident at Bhopal, and then in some parts of Bihar—I do not know the names of the places. Now there is the incident at Jabalpur. In the course of one year, four or five incidents have occurred. And what is surprising in all such cases is that law and order is surrendered to the riotous mob. I could understand it taking place for some time, for a day, though it is the duty of the local government and the police and the military to come, curb it and put it down. But I cannot understand how such incidents and riots could be allowed to go on for weeks and weeks together, unless it be with the acquiescence of the local government or the police or, as was pointed out yesterday by Shri Frank Anthony, of the leaders. Is there no police? Is there no military? Why should such incidents be allowed to continue, whoever may be at fault? Is it impossible to round up the culprits and control such incidents within one hour? The very fact that such incidents affected so many persons, with so many persons killed under the very eyes of the police and military and so much property looted and destroyed, shows that there is something radically wrong with our administration and system of Government. The Government must function according to democratic principles. But here I am afraid it is not democracy that functions, but it is mobocracy and law and order is surrendered to mobocracy.

Regarding this incident, I submit the time has come when Government should take some effective measures. If such things are going to occur, it will be a disgrace to the country, it will be a disgrace to the Government and it will be a blot on the fair name of our secular State. I agree that a thorough investigation must be made. Not only that. Steps and measures must be adopted to check and prevent such anti-national incidents.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the list of omissions in the President's Address has been given by various speakers. I wish to comment up one, that is about the Banaras Hindu University.

The President himself is the Visitor of the University. Only two years back, this House discussed the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill. By that enactment, the elected Court has been taken away and the elected

[Shri S. L. Saksena]

Executive Council has been abolished. In their place, a nominated Court and a nominated Executive Council have been set up. Several times, we have tried to raise questions about that here, but we have been told that it is an autonomous body. With due respect, I say it is not an autonomous body when everything is nominated by the Visitor and he also does not function in his discretion, because the Education Ministry has taken over the functions of the Visitor. Therefore, I want to say that this subject should be allowed to be discussed because this is the only forum where it can be discussed.

When that Bill was passed by this House, we were told that the Mudaliar Committee had revealed a serious state of affairs in the University, and in that Act provisions were made to combat those things. One of the provisions in the Act is section 30 which lays down a procedure by which any teacher in the University, whose activities were deterimental to the interests of the University, could be removed. You will remember that in the Report of the Mudaliar Committee mention was made of Eastern U.P. a dozen times by name. They said that teachers from Eastern U.P. were responsible for the evils of the University. We said here that some people who were in power there were prejudiced against Eastern U.P. Therefore, that Committee was appointed and their Report published. Now all the powers of the University have been taken away—the elected Senate, the elected Court and elected Executive Council. And what was worse, when the Act came into force, about a dozen Professors, distinguished in their respective subjects and known all over the world—one of them was honoured by the award of Padma Bhushan by the President—were issued charge-sheets. Their replies were received and the Reviewing Committee went through all the processes. They could not find enough material to remove them. The Reviewing Committee were of the opinion that they were not dangerous to the University.

Then another course was taken. They resorted to the ordinary power in the statutes, that of giving six months' notice and terminating the services. After having gone through the entire gamut of section 30 of the Act, and having considered the report of the Reviewing Committee, the Executive Council terminated the services under the ordinary provision in the statutes that the services of a teacher can be dispensed with by giving 4 months' salary. These teachers went up to the High Court and the High Court rejected their appeal. Then, they went to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has passed the severest strictures on the conduct of the Executive Council. The Supreme Court after having gone through the entire gamut of the provisions of the Act and after having found that there was nothing against them, has clearly stated that in now dispensing with their services under the ordinary provisions, the Executive Council has acted illegally and wrongly, and, therefore, all of them have been ordered to be reinstated.

I wish to point out that this order was passed by the Supreme Court on the 10th of January and it is surprising that on the very same day—probably this was communicated to the Vice-Chancellor by telephone—the Vice-Chancellor passed an order against all these teachers. Although the Supreme Court declared that the previous order was null and void the order given by the Executive Committee—the Vice-Chancellor passed this order. He says:

> "In my opinion an emergency has arisen which requires that immediate action should be taken and in accordance with my powers under Clauses (4) and (6) of Statute 9, I order that Shri Radhey Shyam Sharma, Lecturer in Glass

Technology, College of Technology, should not act and function as the Lecturer in Glass Technology, College of Technology, and as a member of any authority of the University and of any Committee of the University and should not do teaching and academic work of any kind and should not do administrative work of any kind and should not perform any function and duty and should not do any work connected with the office and the post which he holds, from the date of this order, until the next meeting of the Executive Council which will give a final decision and/or direction on the subject matter of this order."

After the judgment of the Supreme Court suggesting that the previous orders were null and void, the Vice-Chancellor passes this order; and for the last 2 months these teachers could not enter the University. Probably, even criminals would not have been ordered in this manner.

My complaint is against this Executive Council. Out of about a 1,000 teachers in the University they have only selected some 10 teachers all of eastern U.P. and have framed charges against them. After that these teachers were dismissed under the ordinary law. The Reviewing Committee did not approve of it. What could be worse? The Executive Council has proved that it is partial, that it is inimical to certain people, that it is inimical to the interests of certain people.

I come from U.P. and I claim that this University has, since its foundation, been the one University to which the people of eastern U.P. have been looking for their education. Now, the authorities, the Executive Council of the University is inimical to their interests. I say, they must go when even the orders of the Supreme Court are not honoured. I say this body has no right to exist. I, therefore, submit that the Visitor should have brought this out in his Address—that the affairs of the Banaras Hindu University are not in proper order.

One thing more. Another professor has been dismissed. He was employed very recently. He has been dismissed as being blind. So far there have been many others; half a dozen were blind. But this professor alone has been chosen by the Executive Council. The Supreme Court has found that that order was null and void and malicious and should not be given effect to.

Shri Naldurgkar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have risen to support the motion of Shri Bhakt Darshan. Some of the hon. Members have criticised the President's Address as lacking in inspiration, in enthusiasm and that it also lacks a definite policy as far as our frontiers are concerned. But I may also say that all the speeches that have been delivered by the members of the opposition parties in this House have also lacked in suggesting a definite policy.

Do they want that the Government of India should declare war against China immediately? Do they mean that our Government should send armed forces to the frontiers with all the military paraphernalia and go on firing volleys after volleys? It is very easy to criticise; but it is very difficult for the opposition to suggest any concrete step on this matter.

In my opinion, there is a definite policy in the Address of the President. Certain words and phraseology used by eminent persons carry certain important connotations and have a special meaning. This is the case as far as the President's Address is concerned. It has a definite policy, a peaceful but firm policy of progressive preparedness for defence which has the support of our people and which has also profoundly influenced world opinion. The Address says:

"This peaceful but firm policy and progressive preparedness for defence has the support of our people and has also profoundly influenced world opinion. We

[Shri Naldurgkar]

firmly hold that the frontiers between India and China have been for long well established by treaties custom and usage."

14·58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The hon. President has suggested:

"China will persuade herself to come to a satisfactory agreement."

If China does not do that and insists upon the illogical occupation and incursion, then China would be responsible for future results. The whole responsibility would be of China if there is war resulting in global warfare. It is a clear warning to China. I differ from the opinion of those hon. Members who have criticised this Address as lacking in creating enthusiasm or inspiration or lacking in stating a definite policy.

Next, there is also one suggestion, that our Government—

"cannot accept the results of unilateral action or decisions taken by China."

This is a clear warning; and this is sufficient as far as the situation is concerned.

The President has given very valuable suggestions on page 8, in para 37. He says:

"I have drawn your attention to the great tasks and burdens that are in front of us all."

The attention of both Houses has been drawn to the dynamic and explosive world situation; and in the end the President says:

"I am confident that wisdom and tolerance and the spirit of co-operative endeavour will be your guide."

This is sufficient justification that there is a definite policy in the Address as far as foreign policy is concerned, as far as the frontiers are concerned. I want to point out that the reference by the hon. President to our Panchayat Raj must be welcome. It is nothing but the orientation of our previous panchayat raj; in the previous days, the decisions of the panchayat were implemented or executed like the decree of the court and there was domination of panchayats. Now we are creating panchayat raj in a different form. Our experience is that different persons are elected from different shades of political opinion and there is a clash in the panchayats as far as administration is concerned. I therefore hope that they will be wise enough in future in this matter as they have to play a great role in the development of our nation.

15 hrs.

Now, I want to make this last point—the constitution of a separate State of Nagaland. An interim body and the executive council have been newly inaugurated there. There are several tribes and they have different cultural patterns and social and religious dogmas. I hope that the leaders of Nagaland will try to unify all these tribes though their task is a hard one. I appeal to all the brothers living in the Nagaland that they abandon the cult of violence and separatism and that they work and co-operate with the present set up of administration as Indians. I assure on behalf of the House that we will co-operate with them for their future welfare, prosperity and progress.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so many hon. Members have taken part in this discussion and have put forward much in the way of criticism, much in the way of ideas or suggestions that I find it a little difficult to deal with all this multitude of good, and not so good, ideas thrown out. No doubt, everything that has been said here will be given careful consideration by the

Ministries concerned. I feel that perhaps it would be better for me not to take up all these multitude of separate points but rather to deal with this question in its entirety, saying something about the broad features. Otherwise, we rather tend to lose ourselves in detail, even though the detail might be, and is often, important, more especially, in the world today and in India of today which is so full of problems.

Now, Sir, first of all I should like to refer to a criticism which has been made strongly and forcefully by Shri Asoka Mehta about the President's Address being odourless, colourless and generally inane. As members of the Government, who are responsible for the President's Address that criticism applies to us certainly. I am prepared to say that that criticism is partly justified. We, as a people, are apt to go to extremes ofen in our opinions or in our language to extremes of euology or extremes of criticism. I myself am often guilty of it; we, all of us, are to some extent; and one has to think, therefore, how far in a State document such as the President's Address one should allow oneself to run away with one's feelings. It is easy to do that and sometimes one has a pleasant glow in doing that. But I feel that, because of that tendency of ours, we should restrain our language on such occasions—not always—and try to be objective and even colourless. Maybe, it is overdone perhaps and the criticism, as I said, may be justified. But the House may remember all the past Addresses—how many are there, I forget, a dozen or thereabout or more—and the language has followed a set pattern of restraint. Whether that is good or bad, opinions may differ—and more especially when one feels rather strongly about a subject, as, I have no doubt, most hon. Members present here do, as I do, when we think of India, its problems and its future; we feel strongly about it. We are part of India; we are emotionally wound up, apart from the intellectual occupations, with the subject and because of that strong feeling, my own reaction is restraint: restrain oneself not to be led away by one's strong emotions on this subject so near to our hearts and not to be led away, even in judging a situation, by emotion. However, I am merely mentioning this, not by way of an apology but by way of an explanation. It is easy—not very difficult—to be rhetorical. But normally speaking, the problems we have to face, whether it is a problem of our economic development with all its tremendous consequences or whether it is a threat or danger on our frontier, they are easily capable of rhetoric. But rhetoric does not solve them. What perhaps helps in their solution is a certain, rather cold logic and a cold understanding of a situation and a capacity for cold action, backed by warm emotion.

We are all engaged in this country in a task of supreme magnitude and when I think of this task which fate and circumstances have faced us with, I feel both—shall I say—both exhilirated by it and also feel the inadequacy of ourselves in facing this tremendous task. It is not a task of today or this year; it is a task of an age that we face today. It is a task in the long history of India which would stand out—not we; we are small folk before this great task. But this turn, the change that is coming in India to hundreds of millions of people, that indeed is a mighty task by any standard and no one can come up to measure that great task. We are all small folk and we only deal with it with some confidence sometimes, not because of supreme faith in our own abilities to deal with it but a certain faith in this India which has survived through the ages and a certain faith in our people, hundreds and millions of them and a certain faith in this Assembly, this Parliament which deals with it. It is that that keeps us up. Who, however brilliant or great he might be, could imagine that he can face this task unaided or by oneself or by small groups? For, after all, it is a magnificent theme—

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

the history of India for the past hundreds of thousands of years. But part of that magnificence attends even to the present age in the last generation or two who laboured and succeeded in gaining the freedom of India, and then, again, without respite, has laboured to raise India to the level that is her own right, a level in internal prosperity, in internal well-being, level in the councils of the world. It is not a small task and not a task which anyone can fulfil in a short period, even of years. And undoubtedly, however well-meaning anyone might be, there will be mistakes made; there have been mistakes made, because the task in a sense is without precedent in this particular context as indeed all national developments are. There is no exact precedent for any nation because the objective conditions in everything that apply to that nation have not been duplicated elsewhere.

And so we are engaged in this task. You might consider as if all of us, the millions in our country, who are actors in this drama are weaving some grand pattern in tapestry, a many-coloured pattern, in which millions of individual threads go in to give it shape and colour. We are a many-coloured country, with many hues and many differences, and yet tied up also in infinite ways. Throughout history that has been so. Today, the high privilege has been given to us, of weaving this pattern in our brief lives and leave something worthwhile for future generations. It is a theme for a great poet, a great writer. How can we deal with it, and so, in our inability to deal with it properly and not to lose ourselves in rhetoric because we feel so much, we try to be matter of fact even though there might be much passion behind those simple words.

Hon. Members criticised and rightly so, because this House is meant for criticism, for searching criticism, and yet, I imagine that behind that criticism there is a vast amount of agreement about the fundamentals—about the details, of course, there is bound to be criticism, but about the fundamentals there is agreement. Perhaps, there are some hon. Members who even differ in regard to fundamentals. May be. Sometimes I felt, when Shri Ranga was speaking, that he differed almost about everything that we did—external, internal, domestic or other. He seemed to think, and his party seems to think, that instead of giving thought to the problems and their complexity, all that is necessary is to tell us that he stands with God and that will convince him that everybody is in the right. I do not know exactly whether he and his party have got a monopoly in God! I shall think rather poorly of God if that is so. However, it is really extraordinary how, Shri Ranga, sweeping away Planning, sweeping away External Affairs and everything, in the full warmth of his rhetorical address, went on, regardless of facts or circumstances or reason or logic. That is not good enough for us. We have to deal with fact and circumstance.

If you think of our economic condition which is the basic thing and our Five Year Plans and the rest, again they give you a vast field for very legitimate criticism, and naturally so. Do you think that we Members of the Government, who may be sitting here in serried ranks before you, do not criticise each other or criticise our own work? I can tell you that though we do not agree with all the criticisms made, we agree with many things and many of the criticisms, and we could add to those criticisms ourselves. That is inevitable in the nature of things in this tremendously complicated business of planning for India, because, behind these five year plans, all these reports, whatever may come into these documents, lies throbbing of our humanity, 400 millions, and only a superman can deal with these problems with the assurance of certainty. We can only

grope, trying to learn from others, trying to learn from the experience of our own people, trying to learn from our mistakes by trial and error, etc., and go ahead and profit by the criticisms. That is true.

But in criticising or in understanding a certain picture, I submit that we must remember that valid and helpful criticism comes only from an overall look and not taking out a bit regardless of its surrounding circumstances and dealing with it entirely separately. The whole question of planning is the inter-relation of a hundred and thousand and million things in the country. It is not leaving things to chance or dealing with something or put up a Dharamsala here or a Yatimkhana there. That is not planning. You may talk of a Dharamsala and a Yatimkhana and say they are steel works or this or that. All that is not planning, even if they are steel works or anything else. Planning is an attempt to see the life of the nation as a whole. Of course, before you make that attempt, you have an objective and the objective must be seeing the life of the nation as a whole, the progress of the 400 million people here, not measured by this group or that community progressing or not.

Take the question of unemployment which is so vital for us. Of course it is vital. How are we to solve it? I am not going into that question now, but suggestions are made as if it is through the knavery or folly of the Government that the problem of unemployment is not solved or this is not done or that is not done. Now, it so happens that the unemployment problem is a problem of many countries in the wide world and not ours only which increases its population by 50 or 60 lakhs. We must consider it, but it is rather unhelpful criticism merely to wave a flag and say that unemployment is not solved.

First of all, we must have a clear idea as to where we are going to: broadly, and not in detail. Secondly, we must plan to go ahead in spite of the views which Acharya Ranga was pleased to express. We have to plan to go ahead. Everybody recognises that. (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: He is not 'Acharya'.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): Shri Rajagopalachari!

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Acharya Kripalani will be offended.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I must challenge all this. Shri Ranga is Acharya Ranga and nothing else. Now, it is possible that we might differ about the ultimate picture. I am not quite sure about the absolute ultimate picture. But we are nowhere near the ultimate picture. So, the question of difference is rather far from us. I do not want my country to be a replica of the United States of America or the Soviet Union or the United Kingdom or any other country. Many new problems have arisen there; from the very fact that they have solved the primary problems, new problems arise. I have no doubt that new problems will arise for us when we solve the primary problems. But I would not go into that now. We can have our own ideas. But for the present we have certain basic, primary problems which are common to humanity all over, which are common to any State where you wish to give a good life or the opportunity to live a good life to every human being living in the State. That is the primary problem before us. Afterwards come other problems. We must always think, I submit, whatever Ministry or department deals with it, of the 400 million people of India. The moment you forget that, you are off the track. Many of our groups forget that fact.

I repeat what I have said. When I have been asked "How many problems?" I have said, we have 400 million problems in India.' That is not a fanciful statement. Always this picture of numbers is before me,

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

numbers crushed by poverty for ages and struggling hard to get rid of it. It is an inspiring sight to see them struggling hard to get rid of it and raising themselves by their own labours. So, we have to do that.

There are various ways for that. There may be various ways. We can learn from other countries. We can learn from our own experience. But there is not a shadow of doubt in my mind and I submit in the mind of any person who thinks about it that the only way to get rid of poverty in India ultimately and to get employment is through the employment of what are called modern methods of science, industry, etc. There is no other way and I want to convince, if anybody thinks otherwise. How to do it, one may argue about it. That is the only way which succeeded in any country. You may evolve some magical method. Not believing in magic, I have to rely on logic.

We have to do that keeping in tune with our own background, our own genius, our own history, our own capacity and all that. But it is basic to profit by modern scientific technological methods. We may differ about other fields of human endeavour, but in this there can be no doubt. I repeat that you can only raise the levels of India by the use of modern technology and science, which bring greater production and greater wealth and which give you the opportunity to raise the level of the people. Otherwise, there is no opportunity.

We talk about socialism. Some of us—so far as I am concerned, I have been attracted to basic socialistic ideas ever since I was a student at college fifty years ago or more. People argue about it, and there is room for much argument, but if you analyse it, you come back to modern scientific technological methods and there is no socialism unless you adopt them and you produce the wherewithal for people to improve. Otherwise, you do not. These are general considerations.

Coming to our economy, again many criticisms made are justified and yet, I think those criticisms somehow miss the point. In considering our economy, you may consider agriculture, industry or basic thing—human beings, that is to say, trained human beings, because once you admit the fact that scientific and technological methods are necessary, you must have trained human beings. A man who can deliver a speech and can do nothing else is not good in the world, except possibly that he can get elected to some council or other. He may be extraordinarily good at that, but he cannot build a bridge or put up a steel plant; he cannot do a hundred and one things one has to do today. So, that is necessary.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Is it proper for the hon. Prime Minister to refer to Members in the way in which he has referred?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did not refer to Members of Parliament; I referred to some council.

Mr. Speaker: He did not refer to Members of Parliament. There can be engineers and doctors here also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If you look at agriculture today—much has been said about Agriculture—I think you will notice a very marked change in our agriculture, i.e., the process of change is going on. I think that that process is the result of the past dozen years' work and facts and circumstances. I am not taking the credit for it. A hundred factors have gone into it and there it is at work. I have no doubt in my mind that it is moving in the right direction and that we have taken a turn. There is going to be extremely difficult work ahead, but we have taken a turn in the right direction and food production will grow.

We are dependent and we are likely to continue to be dependent for a

fairly considerable time on nature, monsoons, etc. We can lessen our dependence progressively by keeping stocks, resorting to intensive agriculture and so on, which we are doing. Nevertheless, we are dependent. As hon. Members know very well, a country like China is dependent, in spite of all that it has done. It has done a great deal in the improvement of agriculture and yet, it is facing one of the most terrible famines in the whole history of China today. So, there it is—certain factors which you cannot ignore, which you ignore at your peril—and a criticism without keeping that background in view is not helpful.

I think that agriculture is improving to the extent it is becoming modern, to the extent it is using better ploughs, better seeds and various other better things which everyone knows. The farmer has to become a more modern farmer. There is no other way and to the extent he is becoming co-operative, he is improving. The type of farmer that Acharya Ranga has in view and which he stresses is the self-sufficient, self-contained, isolated, ignorant man; that is the farmer of his conception. There can never be any progress in that way. The whole experience of the world tells us that. It is all very well when there is plenty of land, plenty of everything and people had a fairly low standard of living when you can carry on like that, but no today. So, I feel that agriculture, broadly speaking, is doing well.

Coming to industry, the spectacle in regard to industry is not merely satisfying; it is electrifying and spectacular. It shakes one up—the rapidity with which changes are taking place in this country. I do not know if this House realises it or not, because we live in these surroundings and we do not quite realise what is happening round about us. We are used to it. But a person who comes and has a look at it from outside, a competent observer, is amazed at what he sees in this country in regard to industry. One knows about the big industries more or less, but few people know about the revolutionary change that is coming over India in regard to the middle and small industries. We see the description of them by competent observers from outside.

I do not imagine that I attach more importance to observers' opinion than to our own. I merely say so because the observers are critics of ours and they are not likely to run away with the praise of us unless they were compelled by circumstances. When people like bankers, a community of people who are not normally very loveable, individuals apart of course, describe this as spectacular progress, it has some meaning.

The other day I was reading an article by a very eminent financial editor of a great newspaper and what he said astonished me. I do not know where it is now. He said about small and middle industries in India: "It is growing up everywhere in a wild rush and scramble". Observe the words "wild rush and scramble". He was astounded. He criticised in his article many things but he said the whole of India is seething with growth, dynamism. These are the impressions that outside people get. Here we are sitting, pulling our hair over our eyes and weeping and wailing that nothing is being done. It is extraordinary this missing the reality, missing the substance of things for certain superficial things which are bad, which are admitted as bad. I admit they are bad. Of course, there are bad things, infinite number of bad things in our country. But there it is.

Here we are living at this historic moment of India with enormous changes coming every day among a vast number of people in a variety of ways, whether it is the farmer or whether it is the educational apparatus which we criticise often and rightly criticise; and yet that educational apparatus is revolutionising India. We must keep this in view—our educational apparatus. I criticise it, everybody criticises it; but realise that in

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

spite of all that criticism and the criticism is justified often nevertheless, it is playing a tremendous role in revolutionising India. All these vast numbers, today I am told—I do not know, they grow from month to month in numbers—there are 45 million boys and girls in India, which is a considerable number, growing by a million every year, which by the end of the Third Plan will be over 60 million and so on. Boys and girls, in millions—and girls, I repeat: because they are the revolutionary factor, because when the home is revolutioninsing everything is revolutionising. So, from a hundred directions all these are being done.

So, if we look at this question in this broad way, one feels not only a sense of elation but a sense of triumph, not one's own triumph because we are cogs in this mighty wheel—Parliament, State Assemblies, and millions of people working in factories, the field, in education and in what not. It is an enormous factory of India, if I may say so, working more and more efficiently. It is a tremendous task and I should like to convey, not merely in rhetoric but in simple language, the excitement of looking at this picture, of thinking of this picture. There is a tremendous excitement in it.

If you read the Five Year Plan report, well, certainly it is rather bald in quoting facts, and literary qualities are not found there; but, nevertheless, if you analyse it, if you look at it and go beyond the details to the skelton, it is throbbing with life and blood of a vast number of human beings because it deals with a vast number of human beings, their progress in a multitude of fields and all that. That is an approach which may be called an emotional approach but there is something in it and if we have it and analyse these things then we are likey to get a truer picture than sticking at every small part of it which may not be to our liking.

So, I submit that our economy is passing through a very difficult stage and inevitable stage, a stage which is a welcome stage, because out of that difficulty we emerge into better times. We can never emerge into better times without passing through that difficult phase. We are doing that and it is nothing to be sorry about. No country goes ahead without passing through these difficulties, whether it is agriculture or whether it is industry. And I could go more deeply into the industrial things, what is happening in India, what gains we have made, to support my argument, but I shall not take the time of the House in that way.

I forget now, I think it was Shri Ranga who, among other things, talked about our forgetting the handloom weavers and introducing powerlooms and thus driving people out of it. Now, that exhibits two things. First of all, he did not know his facts. Secondly, he does not realise, as I wish he would, that it is through better techniques that we advance, not through sticking to old techniques. We do stick to old things for social reasons where a change-over might do harm immediately. That is a different matter. But it is through higher techniques that a country advances. Now, take this handloom business. I have some figures here. The handloom industry is an outstanding example of rehabilitation of 2½ million handlooms and handloom weavers; that is, far more people are working now than there used to be. The production of handloom cloth has risen from 850 million yards in 1951 to 1,860 million yards in 1960, an increase of about 150 per cent. 40 per cent of this increase is in the co-operative sector which shows how co-operatives are creeping up and advancing.

Then, I think Shri Dange talked about the Nagpur Resolution....

An Hon. Member: Co-operative farming.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, and something about our forgetting the Nagpur Resolution. He said that. Well, I can assure him that he is wrong in thinking that any of us has forgotten it. It is not only there, but it is being worked out, not only in our minds but in our actions, and co-operation is growing in India fairly fast. There are two things—service co-operatives and joint farming co-operatives. It is true that the service co-operatives are growing much faster. We are laying great stress on them to spread them out; the other is also growing. We deliberately wanted it because the whole idea of co-operation is not a mere idea of goodwill and people have to be trained for it. We want to take them step by step because our ideal is that wherever possible and wherever agreed to, we should have agricultural joint farming. But we are quite content if for the moment we spread out the service co-operatives everywhere. And we have little doubt in our minds that many of them will take the next step. It is up to them to take that step. We are not going to compel them to do that. And joint co-operative farming, remember, does not mean their being deprived of their land because their ownership also will continue.

Take another thing. Take the production of sugar, how sugar has jumped up suddenly and provided us with enormous surplus. Take something else. Take steel. Now it reminds me of something slightly different. You may remember, some of you, what Lenin said once in the early days of the Soviet Revolution. He said Communism is Soviets plus electricity. I am prepared to accept that for India saying, not communism, but progress is panchayats plus electric power—a slight variation of the theme. Electricity is the main thing. Electric power means the motive force for changing things, for modernising things, for modern industry, modern agriculture, everything, and the panchayat is the panchayat, whether that is small panchayat or big panchayat which is Parliament, whatever it is, mainly small panchayats; that, plus electric power, will change India.

I may mention to you with some diffidence that there is one matter which troubles me about our planning and that is that our electric power is not advancing fast enough. We are trying to do so. No doubt, we are advancing, but it is not fast enough to my liking. But there it is. There is no question of my liking or anybody else's liking. We have to do so many things and balance them. We have to give up many things that we like for the time being.

I was mentioning steel. In steel, I am credibly informed that so far as capacity is concerned we have fulfilled the targets laid down for the Second Five-Year Plan. Acharya Kripalani said, I think, that we had not done half of that—some such figure he gave; I forget the exact figure. He felt that we had fallen far behind. That is not quite correct. It depends on how you look at it. It is true that although we have got the full capacity, that is, the machines etc. for that full target, these machines will not produce the full results suddenly because, just like a new car, it takes a little time to tune in. But the production capacity that we had laid down is there. It is completed and in the course of next year or 18 months more and more will be produced till it not only produces that much but other factors will come in and more will be produced. So, so far in spite of difficulties and in spite of many things steel has come up to expectations. Now our chief concern must be to increase it.

Shri Dange gave some very remarkable figures. I was not here unfortunately but I read his speech in the official records. I nearly turned a somer sault when I read them. I shall try to give what he said. He said that Czechoslovakia produces 100 million tons of steel: some such thing.

An Hon. Member: No.

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): He said that it produces 6½ million tons.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have got the official record here.

Shri Muhammed Elias: He said that it produces 6½ million tons today and that in two years' time it will go up to 13½ million tons.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am very glad to learn it. But I hope he will correct the official record. He has given amazing figures. I will read them out.

An Hon. Member: It is "uncorrected".

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Shri Dange said:

> "Considering the vast size, the vast population and our needs, what is being done is nothing for a country of 400 millions. Even if you (India) go to 400 million tons of steel, what is it? 12 million people of Czechoslovakia has got 600 million tons of steel production...."

An Hon. Member: 6½ million tons.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: My be. He goes on to say:

> "The fashion is to have too many independent countries. A small country like Luxembourg produced 300 million tons of steel....."

Shri Tyagi: How much per capita?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I was really taken quite aback because the total production of the world is not up to that.

An Hon. Member: It is the uncorrected record of his speech.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know it is an obvious mistake. But this shows how even trained intellect runs into obvious mistakes.

I just mentioned power. I was sort of repeating what Lenin said. But really I would like to add that steel and power are the two basic things which will control the nation's growth. Even now some people seem to think that we are rather overdoing things in steel. I should like to say with supreme confidence in this matter that you can never produce enough steel. I do not know about a hundred years hence. I am talking about the present age. It does not matter how much steel you produce, you will be short of your requirements. It is an extra-ordinary thing. Here is the Soviet Union producing, I think, 71 million tons and increasing its production by several millions every year. I think by the end of their present Plan they are going up to 94 million tons or something like that and they are prepared to buy our iron and steel as much as we can sell them. There is never any surplus in a growing dynamic country. It is only where people think in static terms or, as private enterprise often does, in terms of high prices, scarcity of the commodity and the demand being greater, that this idea comes up, namely, "'Oh! there will be over-production". There is no such thing as over-production except that there is over-poverty in a country and you remain static. Therefore steel and power have to go ahead and it is absolutely essential for us here and now today to think of increasing our steel production by setting up new plants, by setting up the fourth, the fifth, the sixth, the seventh and the tenth plant. This will have to go on. I want to make it perfectly clear that it is in the measure and on the advance in our steel production will depend our advance in agriculture, leave out industry. Even today our agriculture is suffering for lack of iron and steel. Though we produce more, we consume even more because a dynamic economy means consuming much more. Therefore it is of the utmost importance for us to go ahead with our fourth steel plant. I am rather sorry that it is has not got moving as I should like it to from now onwards. We are waiting for some magical date when it will be said that the Third Plan starts today. This, I take it, is some kind of a reflex

of our habit in our country of waiting for auspicious dates for doing anything.

In regard to planning, if I may say so, there are no periods of planning. Planning is a continuous process. A period only comes in for you to test how much you have done. Otherwise, there is no date. I was told only yesterday by the eminent guest from the Soviet Union who has come here, Mr. Kosygin, the Deputy Prime Minister, that they have given up their old conception of planning periods because it made people think in set periods while planning was a continuous process. It never stops. So he said, "Now we plan every year for five years and not for five years which are being reduced and become four next year and then three years, two years and one year and then we again start with another five years. No. Every year we plan for five years. The five years remain. Next year the five years are four years overlapping and one year more. So you never end the five years. It goes on and on." Whether it is clear to this House or not I do not know because it is not completely clear to me. But the point is that planning is a continuouus thing. If you can do a thing today, it has to be done today. You should not wait for a date to do it especially in basic things like iron, coal and power. You are always short of them.

Now take coal. Coal also has done well inspite of many difficulties in the way. I hope I am right in my figures. 60 million tons are being produced now. That is, again, the capacity for producing 60 million tons has come about now. The difficulty has arisen in transport and it is a fairly serious difficulty for the time being. Of course it will be got over in three, four or five months, but it is a present difficulty. The difficulty has arisen because we have gone ahead faster in other matters. It is an odd thing that if you do not advance equally on all fronts, you lag behind. There is a bottleneck. Now, coal is there. Last year, we got complaints that steel manufacture was suffering for lack of coal. We bustled about and tried to do our best about coal and coal came up to standard. Then, we found that there was difficulty about its transport to various parts of the country. While steel was waiting and coal was there, transport came in the way. Improvements were made. There was much swifter movement. They started moving them on Sundays which they did not use to. There were various other things. Even so, at the present moment, there is a gap: not a big gap, but there is a gap which will not be filled fully till more wagons and all that are ready.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Does it not mean that the planning was defective?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is so, exactly. As almost always, the Acharya is right.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Every Acharya?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are all human beings.

For instance, take one thing, The whole production system received a blow from the general strike. It cost us a lot of money. Apart from the money spent, in production, in iron and steel, especially in coal and railway traffic, it just put back the clock. All these things happened. It is not planned things. Sometimes, planning is wrong or some additional demands occur. It is a frightfully difficult thing to plan so as to make everything fit in exactly in a huge country like India. I admit, it may be due to somebody's mistake. But, somebody's mistake is our mistake in that. In these matters, I have given instances.

In this particular matter, if I may finally say, so far as the industrial sector is concerned, it is marching pretty fast and well. There are mistakes. Yes; there are justified criticisms. It is advancing fast. I have not the shadow of a doubt that India will industrialise itself more and more rapidly. In agriculture, there are

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

always doubtful elements But, I believe we have turned the corner and we will advance. One of the reasons why I say so is something not directly connected with agriculture, but the coming of the Panchayat Samithis, which, I think, is going to have a powerful effect on agricultural production.

I may deal with some foreign policy matters. First, to come back to our friend Acharya Ranga, he made rather remarkable statements about our Defence and about the appointment or nomination of the successor to the present Chief of Staff of the Army. He said, why was it done so early. If Shri Ranga had tried to find out, this is a common practice and a very right practice in most of the countries. Normally, the successor is appointed several months ahead for a variety of reasons, one of them being, the successor himself comes and overlaps. He sits there and sees for some time at the headquarters to get into the run of things. There are other reasons too. It is a normal thing. It is always done in England and most other countries. Here, it is always done. There is nothing remarkable about it.

As for appointments, I do not know how much hon. Members have gone into these matters. Most of the appointments, of course, are made by Selection Committees of senior officers. There are some, right at the top, which are made finally by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet, at the recommendation, naturally, from the Defence. They consider the names and that is the practice followed throughout.

As I am referring to Defence, I would like to say that Shri Asoka Mehta, I believe, made a suggestion with an element of complaint in it that a proper White Paper on Defence or something like that is not produced here as it is in England. I am not fully acquainted with the British practice.

Some Hon. Members: United States.

Some Hon. Members: United Kingdom.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: My recollection is that White Papers are produced there for special things. For instance, in regard to type of weapon to be used, weapon meaning nowadays some of those very modern weapons, usually aircraft of a very particular type, without human control, which is controlled from a distance, electronically controlled, and all that. However, we should be very glad to and we shall, go into it. I have been asked to say so by the Defence Minister who will now come. He is engaged in a committee.

Some Hon. Members: He is here.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We would look into this matter and present before the House such information as we can. Obviously, information about troop movements and the rest is not normally supplied. Information which may help the enemy or the prospective enemy is not normally given out to the public. That is obvious.

In the matter of Defence, we started Independence by breaking an old tradition of the Army which was that all the thinking was to be done in Whitehall, that is, United Kingdom thought and laid down policies, and further that nearly all the important production was to be done in the United Kingdom: not in India. We had Ordnance factories. Previously they practically did nothing at all. Very little. After the first World War, the exigencies of the war forced them to produce some things here. After the Second World War, again, they were forced to produce more because they could not get them. Undoubtedly, our Ordnance factories got a boost because of those wars and because of being cut off from England. Nevertheless, important things were all made there. So, both in regard to any planning and thinking, etc., it was a business of

Whitehall and production was essentially the business of the United Kingdom also. We had to overcome that because modern war is essentially concerned with thinking and weapons, not merely with soldiers and parade. We had to bring about these important changes. Immediately after Independence, we had to deal with the Kashmir operations and other difficulties. All these processes of change had been going on.

One of the most outstanding developments has been the advance in our weapons production and in the scientific thinking behind them. Scientific department of the Defence Ministry is an outstanding thing now in science and especially that science related to defence. The quality of the weapons, etc. that you may produce is the basic defence nowadays. Our production programme has made remarkable progress. Presently, say, in aircraft, etc., it will be visible to all of us. Our programme for the production of military trucks in Jabalpur has gone well. They are producing, I think, 120 trucks a month, very good trucks, which is likely to go up soon to 150 trucks a month. So, there is advance on these lines, which are basic to defence.

16 hrs.

Now, I may mention some other aspect, because I saw it yesterday only. The National Cadet Corps has grown double and quadruple. It is growing fast, and I think one may look forward to the day when practically every student will be in the National Cadet Corps. And I might mention that a very large proportion of our officers. the new officers who are coming in, are those who have been in the NCC before.

I cannot go into our defence dispositions, obviously, but they were based originally largely on our north-western frontier, and east too. To be frank about it, they were based on our unfortunate position *vis-a-vis* Pakistan. Then comes the China trouble and we have had to think afresh. We have given a good deal of thought to it, and made such arrangements, and are making them, as are within our capacity. Take roads. We are building roads pretty fast, much faster than the normal procedures allow.

Some hon. Member said: why don't you start doing this? As Acharya Kripalani is smiling, he must have said it!

Acharya Kripalani: You are building roads much faster than the PWD which is very notorious for its speed and integrity.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think Shri Asoka Mehta especially asked this question. His question was: when and how and during what period the Chinese aggression took place?

When the Chinese forces first entered Tibet, that is ten years ago in 1950-51, frankly we did not expect any trouble on our borders, but, naturally, looking at things in some historical perspective, we thought that the whole nature of our border had changed. It was a dead border, it was now becoming alive, and we began to think in terms of the protection of that border, that is, the border with Tibet at that time.

Our attention was first directed, naturally—at least it was directed, naturally or not—to these borders, and a high-level, high-power committee was appointed, the Border Defence Committee, right then in 1951 or 1952, I forget. This Committee presented a comprehensive report, and many of the suggestions were accepted by Government, some were not. This was ten years ago.

Also, when we thought of our border, we thought the danger was more probable in the north-east frontier agency border. It may have been a mistake of ours in calculating this, but we thought of that first, to protect it. I am talking about 1951, remember that, ten years ago.

In 1950, that is before this had happened, there were five checkposts, only five checkposts on the border—two in Himachal Pradesh and three in NEFA, along the northern border. Within a year, because of these changes that took place in Tibet, by

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

April, 1951, this number had been increased to 25, and most of the important routes were covered. I am talking about NEFA. A little later, this number was further increased all along the NEFA border and the middle sector, i.e., Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh etc. In 1954 these checkposts moved closer to the actual border in NEFA and the middle sector. I am mentioning this, that this fact was given thought to by us even in those days.

In Ladakh, again, in 1951, some checkposts were established. This is a vast area. In these checkposts, army units were stationed at various places in Ladakh, rather distant from each other, and expeditions were sent to the furthest limits of our territory from 1951 onwards both by the police and the army. These expeditions were in the nature of mountain expeditions, mountaineers and others a group and others, a group of ten or 15 persons of ten or 15 persons going ahead. In 1954, in order to strengthen the administration,——there was no immediate threat to us, but nevertheless, in order to strengthen the administration—checkposts were taken over by the Central Government in Ladakh and further checkposts were established. The only area where we did not establish checkposts was the uninhabited area, the Aksaichin area—not that we did not want to , but we were busy with the other areas, and also it is a very difficult area. Even there, expeditions were sent. Between 1950 and 1959, 16 such expeditions were sent to various parts of Ladakh.

There were some seasonal carvan routes in the Aksaichin area which had been used for a long time past by caravans. The Chinese used them also in the past, when we did not connect it with any kind of aggression. It was a common practice. This is right in the northeastern bit, about the road which came up here. This was not supposed to mean sovereignty. It was a caravan route being used by any party. This is a central Asian route. There were very few roads or routes there, and it was supposed to be open traffic.

In 1955—we did nt know this date then, we found out later—the Chinese started levelling the caravan route for the purpose of using it as a motorable tract. It took them about a couple of years. It was not clear to us then whether this proposed motor way crossed our territory. The first suspicion that this might be came to us in 1957, from a map published in Peking.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It took two years.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Two years, probably two years.

We did not even then know definitely whether this transgressed our territory. The map was a small map, about half a magazine page. We did not know, but we began to suspect it. As we did not have proof, we did not protest then.

In the following summer, that is in 1958 summer, two patrol parties were sent to locate the two extremities of this road, about which we had heard. A patrol party which went to the south located the road as actually crossing our territory, a corner of our territoy. The other party did not return for some time. We thereupon drew the attention of the Chinese Government to this party which had not returned, and enquired from them, and to the fact of the road having crossed our territory. This was first on the 18th October, 1958. The first party had returned about a month earlier and the second party had not returned. It was only when the two parties returned that it was confirmed that the Chinese were using this corner of Indian territory as a highway. Even then, no Chinese posts were established west of the highway. The route parallel to this road was used by our army expedition in 1958, and they did not detect any

evidence of any Chinese intrusion. After that October letter, we were corresponding with the Chinese Government, we were waiting for their reply to our protest. Replies take two or three months in coming, and I think the first one came either in December or January. Then this went on. In March, 1959, disturbances took place in Tibet, this uprising in Tibet; and other correspndence with the Chinese Government took place. In June, 1959, one of our patrols was sent towards Lanak La along the Chang Chenmo Valley, but no Chinese were found there. It thus apears that the major consolidation of the Chinese hold west of the highway took place between June and October, 1959. This was detected by some of our patrols which were moving north to establish posts at Chang-lung Lungpa and other places; this led to the Kongka Pass expedition where shooting took place and a number of our policemen were shot down.

Thus, the ordinary caravan route across the Northern Aksai Chain area was gradually used by the Chinese in the early fifties, first as a pure caravan road and then as a motorable road. Later, it was improved for motor traffic.

The real Chinese advance, however, took place after the Tibetan uprising and in the middle of 1959. This, of course, has nothing to do with the maps. About the maps, we have been protesting for a long time previously. So far as the maps were concerned, we have been protesting about those for some years past, but an actual protest was sent to them about the Aksai Chin area specifically in October, 1958, as I have mentioned, after we had received information about this motorable road. Correspondence about this was being carried on with the Chinese Government when the Tibetan uprising took place in 1959. It was about this time that the Prime Minister brought this matter up before Parliament in August, 1959.

Since the autumn of 1959, there has been no further aggression on our territory by the Chinese, even though their maps had varied.

Now, there are two points that I should like to mention. One point, as I have just stated, is that since August, 1959, the position might be said to be stabilised where it was then. There has been no further intrusion by them, and we are fairly well protected to prevent such an intrusion.

The second point is that the charge made against Government that we hid this fact of Chinese aggression, is, I submit, not quite fair or correct. The fact is that it was known to us for the first time when the two patrols returned, it became definitely known to us about that little corner, that the caravan route was being changed into a motorable road. And we wrote to the Chinese Government in October, 1958. And we were waiting for their reply. We did not wish, in a matter of this kind, to come to Parliament without investigating and finding out what their reply was. Their reply came, rather an inadequate reply came—I forget now, I think,—probably in January. We replied again, and enquired further. And then, suddenly, in March came the whole Tibetan uprising, which became a larger issue to which this was tacked on, because we were always talking about this. And in 1959, when this major advance took place we brought this matter immediately before the House.

As a matter of fact, we have been taking steps all along, from 1951 onwards, on this border. We had taken steps much more effectively on the NEFA border; it was a very difficult border; there was no administration for hundreds of miles; and we concentrated on that, and concentrated with such effect that we have been able to prevent any incursion on that border; apart from that little village, that Longju business, otherwise, there has

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

been no incursion, because it has been prevented. Since then, we have taken other steps to strengthen our posts everywhere, and our road programme has been getting on very well.

I have not touched upon the various other matters, and I have taken a long time already. About the Congo, the House may have seen that yesterday, a resolution was passed by the Security Council; yesterday or rather the day before, for the first time, the Security Council has passed a resolution on the Congo, since its resolution, I forget, in August or September or somewhere then. In spite of these troubles happening in the Congo, the amazing thing was that the Security Cuncil looked on and remained silent. That was not because they were not interested but simply because in the Security Council itself, there was a tug of war, and this was reflected on the operations in the Congo, but there it was. For the first time, they have passed a resolution which, in our thinking, is a good one, in so far as it goes. In some matters, we would have liked it to go a little further, but in so far as it goes, it is a good resolution. Now, the question is how far it would be acted upon.

Unfortunately, the previous resolutions of the Security Council passed last year, to begin with, were not bad resolutions, but by what we thought as a strained interpretation of them, it was said that nothing could be done under those resolutions. I trust that the present resolutions would not be interpreted in that very limited and restricted way.

A question does arise now, and I said something about it this morning here in answer to a question, about our sending the Indian Armed Forces there. The Secretary-General of the UN asked us to send some Forces some time ago, about three weeks ago or so. On the one hand, we felt that the United Nations must continue to function in the Congo; their withdrawal would mean disaster. On the other hand, the UN was actually not functioning; it was sitting there merely; we did not want to send our people there to be insulted from time to time, and to do nothing, to waste them there in a sense. So, we were in a difficulty, and we pointed out this difficulty to the Secretary-General and said that if we would be convinced that the UN was going to adopt a vigorous policy there, then, we might consider sending some of our Forces. Well, that position remains the same except that the recent resolution of the Security Council has made it appear that a vigorous policy will be pursued, and, therefore, the possibility of our sending some Armed Forces has come nearer.

I am afraid that although I have taken a great deal of time, I have not touched on many of the criticisms etc. which have been made. But there is one thing more, Sir, which I might explain, if you would permit me, and that is about this tri-junction between India, Burma and China. First of all, I should like to say that it is not right for any hon. Member to criticise Burma in regard to this matter. Burma has done nothing, unless, of course, Burma could simply refuse to deal with China; that is a different matter. Burma has been carrying on these negotiations with China for three, or four or five years, I forget, for how long, since quite a long time ago. And step by step, they have proceeded and come nearer. Actually, the terms of the future treaty were fixed when General Ne Win as Prime Minister went to Peking long before the present Prime Minister U Nu came back to the Prime-Ministership. And so it is a long process, a gradually developing process, till it was absolutely finalised on this occasion, and it was signed when Mr. Chou En-lai went there. We could have no grievance, no objection, to what was done there.

We cannot ask any country not to make a proper treaty with China because China and we have fallen out. That would not be a legitimate reason to say that, unless that treaty affects us. But this does not affect us except to the extent that a map was attached to it. The wording of the treaty does not affect us at all. A Chinese map was attached to it, and that shows that corner with two passes; the Chinese line shown there is not as shown in our maps, in accordance with our line. This was pointed out to the Burmese Government and to the Chinese, of course. The Burmese Government made it perfectly clear to us, before the signing of the treaty, that they were not accepting that interpretation of the map; that was none of their business, that was a business for India and China to determine, and they are bound by the terms of their own treaty and their own boundary. So they adopted a perfectly straightforward attitude in this matter, and I was a little sorry to find a trace of criticism of Burma in this House because of this.

There was mention made of Nepal too. One hon. Member spoke with some warmth about recent happenings in Nepal, that is, not approving of them. Another hon. Member accused me of saying something in regard to these recent happenings which it was not right for me to do—I should not say anything about Nepal. Now, it is always difficult in such moments what to say and what not to say. All I said in this House was that I was deeply distressed at the turn events had taken in Nepal and this failure of democracy etc. That was all that I said, although, I must say, I felt much more strongly about it.

But hon. Members sometimes imagine that we should issue directives to other Governments, tell them what to do and what not to do. That is a kind of thing which obviously we neither want to do nor can do but which irritates the other Government very much. Whenever Members in Parliament say anything like that, it does no good; it does not advance the cause of India; it has the reverse effect. I hope, therefore, that hon. Members will, when dealing with our neighbour countries, with whom we are friendly, we want to be friendly and we are going to be friendly, remember this suggestion that I am submitting to them, that we cannot treat them as if the fashioning of their policies must necessarily depend on our good wishes.

Mr. Speaker: There are as many as 123 amendments to the Motion. May I know whether any hon. Member wants any amendment to be put to vote separately?

Some Hon. Members: All of them may be put together.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the amendments to the Motion to vote of the House.

All the amendments were put and negatived.*

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 14th February, 1961".

The motion was adopted.

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*For texts of the amendments, *see* Debates dated 20.2.61.

16.24 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1960-61

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1960-61.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

DEMAND NO. 1.—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Demand No. 1, Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 15—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Demand No. 15, Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 21—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Demand No. 21 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 28—CURRENCY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Demand No. 28 'Currency'."

DEMAND NO. 31—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,01,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Demand No. 31 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 32—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Demand No. 32 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 34—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,20,000 be

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Demand No. 34 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments.

DEMAND NO. 41—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,36,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Demand No. 41 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 49—POLICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 93,74,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Demand No. 49—'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 50—CENSUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Demand No. 50 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 54—HIMACHAL PRADESH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Demand No. 54 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND NO. 56—MANIPUR

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 59,52,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year endingg the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 56 'Manipur'."

DEMAND NO. 57—TRIPURA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 57 'Tripura'."

DEMAND NO. 59—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 59 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 70A—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LAW

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961,

[Mr. Speaker]

in respect of Demand No. 70A 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND NO. 80—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a **supplementary** sum not exceeding Rs. 40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 80 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 82—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,84,42,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 82 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 83—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 83 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 85—P. & T. DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE FUNDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,30,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 85 'P. & T. Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriation to Reserve Funds'."

DEMAND NO. 92—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the **31st day of March**, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 92 'Communications (including National Highways'."

DEMAND NO. 95—SUPPLIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,04,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the **31st day of March**, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 95 'Supplies'."

DEMAND NO. 96—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,80,23,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 96 'Other Civil Works'."

DEMAND NO. 97—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 68,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 97 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 106—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 106 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 114—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,59,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 114 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 115—PAYMENTS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 115 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'."

DEMAND NO. 119—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 36,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 119 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 124 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

Mr. Speaker: Let me first of all know on which of these Demands hon. Members want to concentrate. Take Demand No. 1.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): All the Demands can be taken together.

Mr. Speaker: All right. As usual, hon. Members will pass on the numbers of the cut motions which they would like to be treated as moved. I will do so provided the Members concerned are here. In the meanwhile, I will call upon Members to speak. How many hon. Members wish to participate in the discussion?—There are about 8. No hon. Member will have a second chance. He can speak on all the Demands and the cut motions.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The cut motions I am moving are Nos. 42—45. My cut motion No. 42 is in respect of Demand No. 70A, No. 43 relates to Demand No. 82, No. 44 pertains to Demand No. 95 and No. 45 concerns Demand No. 97. I shall briefly deal with Demand No. 70A (Miscellaneous expenditure under the Ministry of Law), Demand No. 82 (Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel), Demand No. 84 (Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department), Demand No. 95 (Supplies) and Demand No. 97 dealing with Stationery and Printing.

[Shri Tanagamani]

As regards Demand No. 70A, my cut motion deals with the delay in submitting its report by the Hindu Religious Endowments Commission. A brief note is given at page 40 where we are told that this Commission was set up on the 1st March 1960 for a period of six months. There was no provision in the original demands for 1960-61 and during the 11th Session, there was a supplementary demand for grant of Rs. 1,27.000. Repeatedly, questions were asked as to how long this Commission was going to take to submit its report. Newspaper reports indicated that this Commission has been touring the various States and now we are told that this Commission has been asked to function till the end of this month. In other words. we have to vote for another Rs. 75,000, making a total of Rs. 2·2 lakhs. I am not going to say that this amount of Rs. 2·2 lakhs is sufficient inadequate or more than sufficient. My main point is that the way the whole matter has been treated does not show propriety to the House. Everybody knew that this Commission was going to be set up. When the Budget was presented on the day previous to the 1st of March, it was known that such a Commission was going to be set up. But the House had not been told how much was going to be spent on this Commission. Subsequently, several questions were asked in this House and we were given to understand that this Commission would take more time than was originally planned, namely, six months.

So, in the Eleventh Session itself, when the Ministry came to us with a Demand for voting Rs. 1,57,000 they should have known that this amount was not adequate or they should have known that the period was not enough. It is not proper that they should come first with a Supplementary Demand and then with a further Supplementray Demand on the question of the appointment of one Commission. If the Ministry is not in a position to know how much time will be taken or how much they are going to spend on one Commission. I do not know how the Budget proposals are made.

Let us know from the hon. Minister whether the Commission is going to submit its report by the end of this month. There is a Bill closely associated with this just now before a Selection Committee which is held up because of the report of the Commission is awaited. The hon. Minister must explain to us the reason for the delay and also why the House has been treated in this way.

Regarding Demand No. 84 there is a brief note on page 53. This deals with two cases of P. and T. employees who were dismissed. I shall deal only with the first case. In the first case an employee of the P. and T. Department was removed from service on the 24th August 1957 as a disciplinary measure. He filed a suit that his removal was illegal and that he was entitled to pay and allowances from the date of his removal as if he were still in service. Meanwhile the Department reviewed all the proceedings which preceded the order of removal. The order was cancelled and the employee was reinstated in service on 23rd March 1959. However, the court decreed the payment of pay and allowances for the intervening period to the official along with the cost of the suit. A sum of Rs. 3,356.47nP. had accordingly to be deposited in court in satisfaction of the decree.

Here what I would like to point out is this. The Department seems to have known that the removal from service was unjustified, whether it was on the basis of the merits or due to some other reason. As it is not very clear I would like to know that from the hon. Minister. If it is because that certain procedure had not been followed, then it is necessary that the Ministry should be warned that the proper procedur should be followed in the case of other em-

ployees.

Today, following the general strike of July 1960, action is pending against several officials.

Mr. Speaker: Probably the hon. Member wants to know what steps are being taken or has been taken against those officers who were responsible for having caused this improper dismissal on account of which Government was asked to pay expenses and all that.

Shri Tangamani: That is one point. But I would like to warn the Government against a repetition of this. I am informed that there are certain officials who have been placed under suspension but the procedure laid down in article 311 of the Constitution or under Rule 15 of the Civil Services (Classifiication and Appeal) Rules has not been followed, and some representations have been made. So, I request that before any action is taken by any employee by going to court and Government is forced to deposit Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 in the case of each officer, Government may deal with these cases expeditiously and see that procedure in conformity with the rules laid down both under the Constitution and the other Rules is followed.

Next, I come to Demand No. 97. We are called upon to vote Rs. 68 lakhs. The original grant was Rs. 7,90,54,000. There is inadequate supply of stationery to the various Ministries, and particularly to the R.M.S. Department in the P. & T; There has been a demand repeatedly that each Ministry should have a separate printing press; in other words, it must own its own printing press. I shall explain what I mean.

Now, a particular Ministry is asked to supply **stationery like paper** and other materials to the various Ministries. In some cases, orders are placed with private concerns also. We know that a huge amount of money is being paid to a private firm in Bombay for printing the Telephone Directories. There is no realistic approach to this. I understand there was a circular by the DGP&T in 1948 explaining what a pencil is and how a pencil has to be sharpened. In other words, probably the life of a pencil was 2 or 3 months and a pencil was exhausted perhaps before three months and no pencil was supplied. Anyway, there was a circular and it was explained as to how to maintain a pencil. This shows the unrealistic approach. We are now asked to vote Rs. 56 lakhs for paper and Rs. 12 lakhs other things because the price of paper has gone up. The details are given and I am not going into them. The cost of paper has gone up and so they want this amount. The additional requirement of Rs. 12 lakhs for the purchase of stationery stores has been necessitated by larger demands for stationery stores and increase in their prices also. We are told that we are going to purchase the same quantity of paper but we pay this Rs. 56 lakhs. About the second item, Rs. 12 lakhs, there are two aspects. One aspect is the additional stationery and another aspect is that there is an increase in the price. I would like to know the break-up. I would like to know what are the additional needs, and also the items in respect of which the price is said to have risen.

I shall briefly deal with the Demand No. 95 also. The total demand is for Rs. 8·04 lakhs of which Rs. 7·16 lakhs is the increase in wages due to the wage increase in UK and Rs. 88,000 for other contingencies, such as the increased expenditure on account of telephones, rates and taxes of office premises, cables, postage etc. of the India Stores Department London. I do not want to go into the whole question as I will have another opportunity when the General Demands of the WHS Ministry come up. That is the nature of this contingencies? If we do not know what will be the requirement of a small department set up in London, what will be the taxes on the premises, postage, etc. I do not know how the entire thing has

[Shri Tangamani]

been prepared. There again, the House is entitled to have a fuller explanation.

The last Demand on which I will speak is No. 82. This deals with the whole question of the price of steel. Now the price of steel suddenly goes up and the traditional manufacturers of steel are given this protection beyond all comprehension. This matter deals with the whole policy. Not only that. How can it be done in such a manner that the steel producers in the private sector get this additional subsidy. We are called upon to vote Rs. 7·84 crores. The price per ton has increased by Rs. 4·85 and Rs. 2·3 crores is required under this head. The retention price has also increased by about Rs. 45 per ton with effect from 1st April 1960 resulting in the payment of Rs. 8.07 crores to the main steel producers. I had been very brief, because I expect that many other hon. Members will address themselves to this point and the whole question about these demands. I would like to know how we go on changing the retention price and also the payment of subsidy to the traditional steel producers in the private sector, and how the Government are now asking for a sum of Rs. 7·84 crores to be spent from the public exchequer.

Having said this, I trust the hon. Ministers concerned with these demands will give replies to the various points that I have raised in these out motions.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I speak on Demand No. 2 in respect of the Ministry of Finance. In this demand, an additional sum of Rs. 3 lakh has been asked for to meet the expenses incurred for three delegations. One is the mission which was sponsord by the World Bank. It consisted of three men, who came to India to see the working of the Plan and to suggest aid for the third Plan. Rs. 86,500 have been incurred, and these three men were known as the three wise men who came to help India. But it is well known that the World Bank has sponsored an Aid India Club and the Club itself had a meeting, and the report given by the so-called Economic Ambassador of India is very disappointing. It has been reported in the papers that the aid assured for the third Plan from the World Bank is really not encouraging and whatever help will come may be given to the private sector. Most of the help will go to the private sector and not to the public sector. After spending Rs. 86,500, this has been the help or advice. They are of opinion that whatever expansion has been made in the public sector is not in the interests of India but to the detriment of the Indian people and their interests. For this advice, we have to incur an expenditure of Rs. 86,500.

Secondly, the Government of India invited a team of journalists from the United States of America in connection with the publicity for the third Plan. For this purpose, Rs. 1,48,000 is asked for. There was another team of journalists from the United Kingdom and for that purpose, Rs. 1,05,000 is now required. It is good that the Government of India invited this team of journalists. But I would like to know one thing. We are maintaining embassies in the United States and the United Kingdom, and our Missions are also staffed with Press Attaches for giving information to the respective countries with regard to India's Plan. What were the embassies and the High Commissions doig there so long in those countries? Why is it that it was not found necessary to see that the people in general in the United Kingdom and the United States were interested in the Plan of India, and why it was found necessary that only a team of journalists need be invited at this huge cost. How could the Government think that this team will enligh-

ten the public in the U.K. and the U.S.A., which neither the Prime Minister, nor this Parliament nor our embassies over there could not do?

Yesterday, there was much discussion about the extravagant expenditure incurred in connection with receiving the Queen. In this session also, there was a question and an answer about it. The hon. Minister of Finance stated that beginning from 1952-1953, the expenditure has gone up in receiving foreign dignitaries. In 1952-53, a sum of Rs. 1,64,000 was spent in according receptions to dignitaries of foreign States visiting India. The expenditure went up every year. In 1959-60, it was nearly Rs. 25 lakhs, or more than that. When these dignitaries come, they also come with their own press people. Naturally, they come here not only to get a reception but to see how India is prospering and how the Plan is being implemented. Today, the Prime Minister was pleased to say that the visitors from foreign countries who come to India are so much enamoured about the Plan that whenever they go back they tell others, "Give all help to India." Why is it that the Government invite journalists again and spend Rs. 3 lakhs? Perhaps the idea is that they will go back and make publicity about India's plans in their countries. But how much help has the United Kingdom assured us? How much help has U.S.A. assured us by now? It is only the socialist countries which have so far indicated to what extent they can help our third Plan. Did you invite any journalists from the socialist countries just to publicise your Plan? Our embassies are there and they will easily know what India's Plan is meant for. It is meant for improving the conditions of the Indian people. Why was it necessary to increase the burden on the Indian people in this way? Every time we are told in the House that Government are adopting economy measures, so that Government may spend less. But is this the way of Government spending less and less? I think the Deputy Minister will have a few words to say in respect of this point. I find he is engaged in lively conversation . .

Mr. Speaker: I am sure the hon. Deputy Ministers are discussing what is said here.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The hon. Deputy Minister is having some other lively discussion.

Mr. Speaker: It is only to meet the arguments of the hon. Member.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Then I will be very grateful.

I come to Demand No. 119 in respect of import of foodgrains. The hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Thomas, is here. Recently there was a question in this House and, he replied like this. I wanted to know the actual deficit of India in respect of foodgrains, and whether Government have made any calculation to that effect. The reply was:

> "It is difficult to assess with any degree of accuracy the deficit of the country during 1961-62. Much depends on the next *rabi* and *kharif* crops. If the crops are good, the deficit may be small. Otherwise, it may be necessary to put into the market large quantities of foodgrains to maintain the supply position."

Just now the hon. Prime Minister was pleased to state that India has done remarkably well in respect of agriculture. Now it has been estimated that India is going to have a big production of foodgrains about 76 million tons. We would like to know what is the actual deficit of this country. Every time we are told that production is increasing. At this time of the year, the production is highest, but import also is the highest; We would like to know actually at what point we are really going to stop the import of foodgrains and at what stage we are going to know what is our actual deficit.

[Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi]

We hear so much about the food zone between Orissa and West Bengal In this session there was a question and we were told that since the creation of the food zone more than 5½ lakh metric tons of foodgrains had been supplied from Orissa to West Bengal. Again, foodgrains from U.P. and from central stocks have also gone to Bengal. I want to know how much is the need of Bengal. The Government must be in a position to let us know that—whether it is 10 or 12 million tons, or whatever it may be. Let us know the actual amount of foodgrains people want to consume there. No satisfactory answer has been given on this point so far.

We must be enlightened by the hon. Deputy Minister about the actual deficit. If we have done so well in respect of agriculture, why it is that import is not stopped to the extent? that food production has improved in this country? I want a simple answer for this, because every time we find that import of foodgrains is increasing, in spite of assurances that agriculture is doing well.

In regard to the census, I wrote a letter to Shri Pant. We are sorry that he is ill and we hope that he will soon recover. I got a reply from him saying that maximum efforts will be made and the Registrar-General of Census was requested to go to the Seraikalla-Kharswan area and to see that printing forms in respect of census operations in Oriya are supplied to the people in the Seraikalla-Kharswan area. He also promised that adequate number of Oriya enumerators will be appointed for carrying on the census operations in these two places in Bihar, which were in Orissa before. But some of my friends who have returned from that place recently tell me, and a number of letters have also come to me from Seraikella and Kharswan indicating that adequate number of forms in Oriya were not supplied to them. As there is still time, I request the hon. Minister to verify the facts. If there is any shortage, let it be supplied now because up to 5th of March there is time.

Lastly, I come to the police administration. If you see the supplementary demands you will find that the present leadership in the country is depending more and more on the police administration. It seems that the present leadership has failed in respect of giving moral guidance to the people or providing any common goal to the people. You will find that in respect of Assam and U.P., both Congress administered States, so much money has been spent on police for maintaining law and order. Any kind of democratic agitation in this country is being countered by increasing expenditure on police. I think it does not speak well of the Government or the party in power that even 13 years after independence they have failed to give any guidance to the people and they have only relied more and more on the police. It does not speak well of the administration.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): I have only one cut motion and that relates to Demand No. 124, Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose river schemes. It is in respect of a token demand but it relates to a subject which is vital for the life of the State from which I come, and I think it is also vital for the future of the entire Third Plan as well, because it concerns the preservation of the port of Calcutta which up till now remains a major port in the country. The entire future of our construction plans in the eastern region, particularly of steel region districts depends on the maintenance of this port. This token demand, it has been stated in the Explanatory Memorandum, is in respect of the Ganga Barrage project. It seems an irony of fate that although we had a number of lively discussions in this House about this project, we have to refer to this at this fag end of today's sitting by way of a token

demand. What I am concerned with at present is seeking from the Government precise information as to their intention about this project because, up till now, we have had no categorical answer. Neither the people of West Bengal, nor the Government of West Bengal, nor those of us who have raised this matter from time to time in this House, were ever told in categorical terms what the Government's intentions about the Ganga Barrage Project were.

Somehow or other it seemed to us always that some inhibition worked in their minds and they were unable to make up their minds because of certain reasons which the Government did not want to make public. As everybody knows, Ganga is an international river and at times the Government of Pakistan also raised objections about this project. Then we saw the news some time last year that our Government had invited engineers from the Irrigation Department of the Government of Pakistan to visit the Ganga Barrage site at Farakka. I do not know because we were never told whether the Pakistan engineers came and actually visited the site and what their opinion was in regard to this project.

Then we learnt from the papers that a meeting between our engineers and the engineers of the Pakistan Government was held subsequently in Dacca and there were some references in the newspapers to the effect that this Ganga Barrage project might be discussed there. We do not know as yet whether the Pakistan Government has expressed its concurrence or agreement with regard to this project. But somehow or other it always seemed to us that there was an apprehension that the Pakistan Government might object to this and that was holding the hands of our Government. Be that as it may, now we are glad that at least a token grant has been asked for in respect of this project. But we do not know as yet whether this token demand for grant by way of supplementary estimates means that the Government have decided finally that the Ganga Barrage project will be carried through up to the last.

Certain figures are given in the concise statement of the proposal with regard to the expenditure. The project is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 56 crores. If I remember aright, this figure of Rs. 56 crores was the figure that was mentioned as early as 1954. We, that is, Members of Parliament from West Bengal in the last Parliament, were summoned to a conference by the Minister of Planning at that time to discuss various multi-purpose river projects in that State and this Ganga Barrage project also came up for discussion. At that time we were told that the estimates were of the order of Rs. 56·4 crores. If the Government have applied their mind, if they have examined the cost and all the pros and cons, if they have examined all the details, how is it that when they come before the House to announce that they have accepted this project that this cost aspect remains stationary? If they had examined the whole project with any degree of seriousness that it deserves, they would have surely found out, for it is just a matter of plain commonsense, that in the last seven years costs have gone up and estimates of every project that we prepared at that time had gone up by 1½ times or more. How is it that the estimate of the present project remains stationary and Government comes before us with that estimate? Here, it has been mentioned . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will continue tomorrow.

I have to make a small announcement. The following forty-one cut motions have been selected by the Members: 1 to 14; 16 to 20; 22 to 26; 28 to 34; and 36 to 45. They may be moved subject to their being otherwise in order.

Need for adoption of foreign languages technical terms which are popularly current, in the preparation of standard Scientific text books.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Department and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Education be reduced by Rs. 100. (1).

Slow progress in preparation of standard scientific books and scientific terminology in Hindi and other languages.

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Education be reduced by Rs. 100. (2).

Expenditure incurred on teams of Journalists from U.S.A. and U.K. for publicity.

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100. (3).

Need for minting 50 naya paise coins and other coins of smaller denominations to relieve pressure on one-rupee notes.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of currency be reduced by Rs. 100. (4).

Failure to check the circulation of forged notes in market.

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of currency be reduced by Rs. 100. (5).

Failure to circulate new coins of all denominations in market in sufficient quantity.

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of currency be reduced by Rs. 100. (6).

Desirability of having office of the Indian Investment Centre in other principal cities of India, apart from New Delhi.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Miscellaneous departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100. (7).

Question of food subsidies in connection with imported foodgrains.

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,36,000 in respect of Miscellaneous departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100. (8).

Failure to supply imported foodgrains in villages.

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,36,000 in respect of Miscellaneous departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100. (9).

Failure to transport imported foodgrains immediately to States.

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,36,000 in respect of Miscellaneous department and other expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100. (10).

Law and order situation in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,52,000 in respect of Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100. (11)

Need for modernising the Manipur Police

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,52,000 in respect of Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100. (12)

Food position in Manipur

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,52,000 in respect of Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100. (13)

Progress of abolition of shifting cultivation in the hills of Manipur

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,52,000 in respect of Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100. (14)

Proper utilisation of Tribal Welfare Fund in Manipur

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,52,000 in respect of Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100. (16)

Need for reducing the price of steel

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,84,42,000 in respect of Miscellaneous departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

Delay in announcing increases in steel retention prices

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,84,42,000 in respect of Miscellaneous departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100. (18).

Slow progress in construction of border roads

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 in respect of Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100. (19)

Need to appoint a P. & T. Convention Committee, along the lines of the Railway Convention Committee, to determine the principles on which contributions to the General Revenues shall be made by the P. & T. Department.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,30,000 in respect of P. & T. Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriation to to reserve Funds be reduced by Rs. 100. (20).

Chaotic mismanagement in barricading and seating arrangements on Republic Day, resulting in cane-charges on invitees

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,80,23,000 in respect of other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100. (22)

Failure to procure good quality paper

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,00,000 in respect of Stationery and Printing be reduced by Rs. 100. (23)

Failure to supply stationery in sufficient quantity to central offices in Maharashtra State

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,00,000 in respect of Stationery and Printing be reduced by Rs. 100. (24)

Urgency to expedite the project for the manufacture of basic organic chemicals and intermediates

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry be reduced by Rs. 100. (25)

Food deficit in India

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,00,00,000 in respect of purchase of foodgrains be reduced by Rs. 100. (26)

Failure to procure large quantity of rice and wheat in the country

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,00,00,000 in respect of purchase of Foodgrains be reduced by Rs. 100. (28)

Failure to stop import of foodgrains by producing more foodgrains in the country

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,00,00,000 in respect of purchase of foodgrains be reduced by Rs. 100. (29).

Increased expenditure on travelling allowances

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,000 in respect of Ministry of Commerce and Industry be reduced by Rs. 100. (30)

Increased expenditure on team of journalists

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100. (31)

Increased expenditure on Police

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,74,000 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100. (32)

Non-supply of Oriya forms for carrying on census enumeration in Sareikella and Kharswan States

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not

exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of Census be reduced by Rs. 100. (33)

Non-appointment of Oriya enumerators for conducting census enumeration in Sareikella and Kharswan States for safeguarding the interests of the Oriya-speaking population

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of Census be reduced by Rs. 100. (34)

Larger import of foodgrains

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,00,00,000 in respect of purchase of foodgrains be reduced by Rs. 100. (36)

Need for retaining the original and current scientific and technical terminology in Indian languages

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Education be reduced by Rs. 100. (37)

Repercussion of Indian Investment Centre on Indian economy

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100. (38)

Utilisation of police forces of other States by the Assam Government

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,74,000 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100. (39)

Defective national highways

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of Communications (including National Highways) be reduced by Rs. 100. (40)

Inordinate delay in starting work on the Ganga Barrage Project

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of of Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose river schemes be reduced by Rs. 100. (41)

Delay by the Hindu Religious Endowments Commission to submit its report

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,000 in respect of Miscellaneous expenditure under the Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100. (42)

Increase in subsidy to imports and producers of steel and rerollers

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,84,42,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100. (43)

Working of the India Stores Department, London

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,04,000 in respect of Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100. (44)

[Shri Tangamani]

Inadequate supply of stationery to various Ministries and R.M.S. departments in P. & T.

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,00,000 in respect of Stationery and printing be reduced by Rs. 100. (45)

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

The House will now stand adjourned to meet again tomorrow.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February 24, 1961/Phalguna 5, 1882 (Saka).

[*Thursday, February* 23, 1961/*Phalguna* 4, 1882 (*Saka*)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . 1525—63

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
251	Landless labourers	1525–26
263	Landless labourers	1526—30
252	Externment of diplomats	1530—34
253	Fertilizer plant sponsored by F.A.O.	1534
254	Export of iron ore	1534—38
255	State Trading Corporation	1538—45
256	Export of handloom cloth to U.S.A.	1545—49
257	U.N. Secretariat	1549—54
258	U.N. conciliation Commission in Congo	1554–55
259	Rural manpower	1555—58
268	Congo	1558—60

S.N.Q. No.		
1	Implementation of recommendations of Sugar Wage Board	1560—63

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . 1563–1611

S.Q. No.		
260	Foreign exchange for Dalai Lama	1563–64
261	Fertilizer plants	1564
262	Aluminium plant in Orissa	1564–65
264	Indian Embassy in France	1565
265	Employees' State Insurance Scheme	1565–66
266	Watch factory at Bangalore	1566–67
267	SE.A.T.O. Education Conference	1567
269	Sericulture industry	1567—69
270	Show-rooms abroad	1569
271	Non-ferrous metals	1569–70
272	Price policy	1570
273	Jute mills	1570–71
274	Manufacture of marine diesel engines	1571
275	Export of sports goods	1571–72
276	Urban immovable properties	1572
277	New Jamehary Kahs Colliery	1572–73

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
278	Reclaimed land in Dandakaranya	1573
279	Atom Bomb explosion by France	1574
280	Fertilizer plants in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan	1574–75

U.S.Q. No.		
416	Coffee plantations	1575–76
417	Annual allotment of copper to J. & K. State	1576
418	Development of sericulture in J. & K.	1576
419	Village Housing Project Scheme in Punjab	1576–77
420	Training in business management in Small Industries Service Institution in West Bengal	1577–78
421	Khadi and Gramodyog centres in Maharashtra	1578
422	Distribution of iron, iron sheets etc. in Manipur and Tripura	1578—80
423	Import of hand-made paper	1579
424	Silk industry in Maharashtra	1580–81
425	Large scale industries in Maharashtra	1581
426	Foreign collaboration agreements	1581–82
427	Tea development in Punjab	1582
428	Import of tyres	1583
429	Industries in Rajasthan	1583–84
430	Aid under Middle Income and Low Income Group Housing Schemes in Rajasthan	1584
431	Propagation of Ambar Charkha in Punjab and Rajasthan	1184–85
432	Production of Khadi in Rajasthan and Punjab	1585–86
433	Bomb explosion in Jammu	1586
434	Manufacture of fertilizers	1586–87
435	Hindustan Chemicals and fertilizers Ltd., Nangal	1587
436	I.L.O. convention re: Plantation workers	1587-88

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
437	Export of Saris	1588
38	Indian Ambassadors abroad	1589
439	Speeches and writings of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose	1589
440	Modernisation of wool industry	1590
441	Manufacture of glue	1590
442	Board of Directors of Government-owned Private Ltd., Companies.	1590–91
443	Exports	1591
444	Janata Hotel, Delhi	1592
445	Labour Officers of C.P.W.D.	1592
446	Accommodation for Government employees	1592–93
447	Coir industry in Orisssa	1593–94
448	Export of jute goods to Iran	1594
449	Kyamite ore	1594–95
450	Per Capita Income of landless labourers	1595–96
451	Mug lamps	1596
452	Exports	1596–97
453	Indian Delegation to U.N.O.	1597–98
454	Accommodation for Central Government officers	1598–99
455	Classical music borad - casts by A.I.R.	1599
456	Corporations for Small Scale Industries in States	1599–1600
457	Administration of Faridabad	1600–01
458	Misuse of newsprint quota	1601
459	Indian Embassy at Bonn	1601
460	Newspapers in Kashmir getting Government advertisments	1601–02
461	Heavy electrical workshop at Nangal Dam	1602–03
462	Sikh bus conductors in England	1603–04
463	Production of cars	1604–06
464	Rajghat Samadhi quarters occupied by C.P.W.D. staff	1606
465	Recovery of water charges from C.P.W.D. staff	1606
466	Management of cotton textile's concerns	1607
467	Workers Education Centre at Asansol	1608
468	Engineers and Technicians	1608–09
469	Payment of Wages Act	1609—12
470	Staff transferred to N.D.M.C.	1611

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 1614–15

(1) A copy of the Rubber (Ammendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.Q. 163, dated the 21st January, 1961, under subsection (3) of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947.

(2) A copy of each of the following Rules under sub-section (7) of Section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952 :

(i) The Mines (Amendment) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 31, dated the 7th January, 1961;

(ii) The Mines Creche (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 68, dated the 14th January 1961.

PETITION *RE.* CONSTRUCTION OF A RAIL-ROAD BRIDGE . . . 1615

Shri Sarjoo Pandey presented a petition signed by 48 petitioners regarding construction of a rail-road bridge over the Ganges near Gazipur.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS 1615—1706

Further discussion on Motion of Thanks on Address by the President and the amendmendts thereto concluded. The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) replied to the Debate. All the amendments were negatived. The motion was adopted.

COLUMNS

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1960-61 1707—36

Discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1960-61 commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

COLUMNS

AGENDA FOR FEBRUARY 24 1961/PHALGUNA 5, 1882 (SAKA)

Further discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1960-61 and consideration of Private Members' Bills.

GMGIPND—LS II—1969 (Ai) LS—6-3-61—900.